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Annual Report

... of the ...

Public Health Department

of the City of Edinburgh

For the Year 1912

... By ...

H. Maxwell Williamson, M.D., B.Sc.,

Medical Officer of Health



PRINTED BY

H. & J. PILLANS & WILSON, 86 HANOVER STREET

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Annual Report

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A P P E N D I X.

STREET INDEX SHOWING THE BIRTHS, DEATHS, ETC , THROUGHOUT EACH WARD.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CITY CHAMBERS, *June* 1913.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health of the City and its public health administration during the year 1912.

The total deaths which have occurred during the year numbered 4701, indicating an annual mortality of 14·6 per 1000 of the population. This figure very closely indeed approximates those applicable to the two years immediately preceding, and the record of these three years shows the lowest rates of mortality which have ever, in any previous time, occurred in the City.

A glance at the mortality rates during the last 40 years indicates in a most convincing manner indeed the results which have been attained during that period as a direct result of the general advance in public health administration.

Forty years ago the death-rate reached 27 per 1000; 20 years ago, 20 per 1000; 12 years ago nearly 18 per 1000, since which there has been a gradual but certain fall until the satisfactory figure of slightly over 14 per 1000 has been attained during the period under report, and the two immediately preceding years.

The figures submitted in the present Report may be regarded as free from the slight statistical errors which are inseparable from Statistics based upon the estimated population at intercensal periods generally. It so happens that the census figures recently taken may still be regarded as absolutely correct, and in addition to this fact, there has been added to these figures for the first time, and for purposes of greater correctness the populations resident in certain institutions outside the City boundaries, the deaths occurring in which, are included within the City Registration Area.

In former times these deaths only were included in the Mortality Statistics, while no account was taken of the corresponding population. Under that system, therefore, it could not be possible to draw the same absolute conclusions from Statistics as may now be done.

An increased interest attaches to a general death-rate when it is divided into its various contributory factors, and when the rates applicable to the various Wards of the City with their varying health conditions are compared one with the other. When this is done a large amount of light is thrown upon the question of the relationship which exists between a rate of mortality and environment, and the general

rule, as might be imagined, knows few exceptions and the densely-populated Wards of the City, with their certain insanitary accompanying surroundings year after year tend to disproportionately swell the general death-rate.

Thus during the year St Giles Ward, including as it does, Cowgate, Grassmarket, Lawnmarket, and many other of the poorer districts, has an annual mortality of 16·9 per 1000, which is very considerably in excess of any of the other Wards.

St Leonard's Ward is another outstanding example of a dense population with a constantly recurring higher death-rate than applies to the City generally. During the year under report the rate was 14·9.

It is possible in these two instances to break up the figures in such a manner as to make them even more convincing. Thus, if the figures applicable to the worst portions of both Wards be examined, it is found in the former case that the death-rate of such districts as Grassmarket and West Port reach a total of 22 per 1000 persons, while, what may, perhaps, be termed the less slum district in the High Street from Bank Street to St Mary Street, with the adjacent closes, shows a total death-rate of 18·3 per thousand.

If a selection be made from St Leonard's Ward, and the figures applicable to the Richmond Streets there be taken, it is found that the death-rate reaches slightly over 21 per 1000.

It is clear, therefore, that with extremely rare exceptions, the rate of mortality follows with wonderful precision the housing conditions; the density of population, and the accompanying insanitary conditions attendant upon the general overcrowding of the community in certain districts.

These facts and a study of the Statistical Tables in the Report which bear them out, appear more clearly to indicate that the efforts toward a continued reduction in the general death-rate must obviously be specially directed towards the improved housing of the population. These efforts clearly must include the strict observance of such building regulations as will tend to prevent the massing of an undue number of persons upon limited areas of ground; such strict supervision as is necessary in order to prevent the sub-division of existing property for the accommodation of a greater number of persons than were sanctioned in the original building; a continuation of the efforts which have been carried out during the past few years towards condemning and closing houses which are found unfit for human habitation; and the requirement of a higher standard before such condemned property is again permitted to be occupied. In the more densely-populated portions of the special Wards in which the highest rates of mortality persistently occur, it might further be considered a piece of wise economy to acquire from time to time, and pull down considerable tracts of property which, although not in themselves uninhabitable, in many instances unquestionably contributes

unduly towards the general death-rate of the district in which they happen to be located.

The notifications of infectious disease during the year fell very far short indeed of those of the year immediately preceding, and still further short of the average number applicable to the immediately preceding five years.

The actual number received was 1595, as compared with 1967 during 1911, or with 2277, which is the average of the previous five years.

This marked diminution is, of course, extremely satisfactory, and indicates the most satisfactory result, so far as Zymotic diseases are concerned, that has probably ever been recorded since the Notification of Infectious Disease Act came into operation in 1889.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever which occurred during the year was remarkably lower than has been the case for some years past, and this fall largely accounts for the diminished number of notifications extending over the period under report.

There were indeed only 893 cases in the City during the whole year, as compared with nearly double that number in 1910, or 1075 in 1911.

It must be borne in mind, however, that in connection with this and many other forms of infectious disease, there is, as a rule, an interval of a few years between the periods of what may be termed the maximum intensity of the disease. During these periods the number of cases fall considerably, until the time is reached when a succeeding group of children, who have not had the disease, attain the age when they are more liable to infection. That being so, it can hardly be anticipated that the low average number of cases of Scarlet Fever during the past year is likely to be maintained for any considerable length of time.

It is satisfactory to report that only 10 deaths occurred from the disease during the year, showing a percentage mortality of 1.1. There can be little doubt that the type of Scarlet Fever during the past few years has been of an increasingly mild description, and the mortality rate has, in consequence, been an extremely satisfactorily low one.

Considerably fewer cases of Diphtheria have occurred during the year, the number having been 426, as compared with 605 in the previous year. This number—comparatively small though it be—would have been much diminished, but for the fact of a limited outbreak of the disease which, during the year, occurred in the Broughton district of the City.

After the first few cases it became perfectly evident that the source of infection lay in the milk supply, and an inquiry which was directed along these lines was

fortunate at an early stage in successfully localising the source of infection. It was found that a case of the disease, undetected, existed in the house of one of the milkers employed, and as the milker was in the habit of going several times in the day from the house direct to the cow-byre, it is not difficult to realise how very rapidly a total of 43 cases resulted directly from that milk-supply.

As soon as the source was discovered, every possible precaution was at once adopted. The person carrying the infection was prevented from engaging in the work, and the cow-byre itself was immediately vacated. The precautions which were adopted were followed by the absolutely immediate cessation of the outbreak.

Cases like these, however, are being met with from time to time, and give the Authorities great trouble in their detection, in addition to the serious risk implied to the public health of the community. Such periodic occurrences emphasise the very great importance of some farther-reaching power in regard to all persons engaged in the milking of cows or distribution of milk. There should, at least, be power to register all such persons, with a further duty devolving upon the employer to report forthwith to the Medical Officer of Health any cases of absence from duty, for health reasons, or any cases whatever of illness occurring in the house in which an employee resides.

A very excellent and satisfactory step was taken during the year in order to minimise as far as possible the spread of this disease. Persons who have been in contact with it are, of course, liable to infection, the first step in which is the lodgment in the throat of the infective *Bacillus*. Such persons, as a rule, engage in their ordinary occupations, or, it may be, attend school for some days and are active sources of infection before they, themselves, show symptoms of the disease.

It becomes, therefore, a matter of the highest importance to detect the presence of the organism in the earliest stage, with the view of immediately isolating the persons infected as fruitful sources of danger to others.

The detection of the organism is made by obtaining throat swabs, and having these Bacteriologically examined. This was carried out during the period under report in close upon 1000 cases, and in no fewer than 58 of these, or 5·8 per cent., was the infective organism found present. All these persons were at once isolated until the throat condition had, under treatment, completely recovered.

There can be little doubt that the diminution in the recorded cases of Diphtheria during the year has been in a large measure due to the adoption of this method, carried out as it has been on so large a scale, and it is fair to anticipate that a continuance of it may yet be attended with even more excellent results in dealing with this serious form of Zymotic disease.

The popular idea as to the comparatively trivial nature of cases of Measles is, unfortunately, not borne out by fact. This is rendered sufficiently emphatic when it is stated that while the deaths from Scarlet Fever last year numbered 10, those from Measles reached the high total of 132.

Stated in another way, deaths from Measles account for almost precisely one-half of the total number from all Zymotic diseases put together. In order to be precise it may be stated that 48 per cent. of the Zymotic deaths were due to Measles, 29 per cent. due to Whooping-Cough, while 23 per cent. were due to the remaining diseases of a Zymotic nature.

The serious nature of this disease in its bearing upon child life is therefore evident, and the consequent clear indication is that it must be regarded as serious, both from the treatment point of view, on account of the liability to complications, and from the point of view of indicating the adoption of the ordinary methods of preventing the spread of its infection.

The disease is not a notifiable one, and information regarding it is usually received either from the School Authorities or through direct application being made either by Medical Practitioners or parents for cases to be admitted to Hospital.

It is, indeed, noteworthy in view of what has been said, that a very large number of these applications reveal the fact that no doctor has been in attendance, and the explanation given by the person responsible invariably includes the double fallacy, in the first place, of considering the condition as being readily recognised by a non-qualified person, and in the second, of regarding the condition itself as being of quite a trivial nature.

The next highest contributory to the Zymotic death-rate is, of course, Whooping-Cough, and very much of what has been said in regard to Measles may with equal force be repeated in reference to this disease.

There were altogether 80 deaths—the highest mortality, of course, occurring in the case of very young children.

During the past two or three years, a special effort has been made to have as large a proportion of cases of this disease treated in Hospital as possible. This was effected in 223 cases, which is a very much larger proportion of the total number than in previous years.

There can be no doubt whatever as to the advisability of pressing the advantages of Hospital treatment for these cases.

The infective period is a long one, and if allowed to be treated at home, it is certain that in the majority of cases the children are either carried out or allowed to go about themselves when in a condition of active infection.

It is intended to continue to emphasise the importance of removing to Hospital as many cases of this disease as can be conveniently accommodated there, not only with the object of curative means being adopted, but also with the special object of preventing the spread of the infection of this very serious malady, particularly to young life.

Deaths from Cancer contribute enormously to the general rate of mortality.

For a number of years past there has been no diminution whatever in the number of recorded cases; indeed, the tendency is rather in the other direction, and although the increase is a small one, the figures unfortunately tend in this direction.

The urgency of the situation, so far as this is concerned may, perhaps, be best described, and will certainly be the more readily understood when it is stated that in this City for years past the mortality from Cancer has been almost precisely the same as from Phthisis. Indeed, a striking similarity exists in the figures applicable to these two diseases during the past few years. For the present purpose only the figures applicable to the last three years need be cited thus:—

			Cancer.	Phthisis.
1910	-	-	387	389
1911	-	-	405	392
1912	-	-	400	406

The similarity between these two sets of figures is certainly striking, and when Cancer is thus compared with the more popularly-feared disease of Phthisis, its equal urgency from a mortality point of view must necessarily arrest attention.

There can be little doubt that in the very near future, sufferers from this disease must claim greater attention from a Local Authority than has up to now been bestowed upon them.

Many arguments may be used indeed in favour of the disease being made a notifiable one, and this, possibly, should constitute the first step towards some practical move in the direction of dealing with this serious form of mortality.

It must be borne in mind that a large number of sufferers pass through the various wasting stages of the disease in the smaller class of houses, and under circumstances which render the condition aggravated both to the sufferer and to those brought into such immediate contact with him. It must, further, be remembered that general Hospitals cannot, as a rule, offer inducements to those suffering from the disease, to remain as patients for a protracted period.

There appears to be an urgent need for special Hospital accommodation for persons suffering from this disease. If such were provided, even at first to a somewhat limited extent, the question of making the disease a notifiable one ought not any longer to remain in doubt.

Year after year it is pleasant to note that Typhoid Fever, as a disease, is rapidly disappearing from the City. It is indeed quite remarkable how, for some time past, the records of each year have shown an improvement upon the period immediately preceding. The term under report fortunately forms no exception.

During the year only 29 cases of the disease occurred, and several of these were not infected in the City, but were, in point of fact, imported cases.

The rapidity with which the disease is disappearing is apparent when it is remembered that so recently as ten years ago there were 237 cases notified; seven years ago, 210 cases, and from that time down to the present, there has each year been a marked diminution, until the lowest record has now been attained.

This disease, indeed, which formerly was such a formidable one, has most unquestionably yielded to the advanced policy adopted by your Council within recent times, and to the great advance which has marked the general preventive methods adopted during that period. Indeed, this disease is probably the best index of these facts, existing, as it always does to a more aggravated extent, pretty much in direct proportion to the neglect of ordinary public health precautionary measures.

The special efforts towards reducing the high rate of infantile mortality which were initiated three or four years ago have been maintained with much earnestness during the year.

The number of Voluntary Lady Visitors is a constantly increasing one, and from an initial figure of something like 100, there are now close upon 300 engaged in this magnificent work.

Quite unlike the fate which has befallen this work in many other districts, it has been found here that as time passes the interest and enthusiasm of these Lady Visitors has increased, and the outcome of their efforts has, thus far, undoubtedly been a substantial diminution in the rate of infantile mortality prevailing in the City.

Only a few years ago a common average rate was between 140 and 150 per 1000. This figure fell in 1911 to the extremely satisfactory one of 115 per 1000, and now during the year under report, it has reached the second lowest figure that has yet been attained in the City, viz., 110 per 1000.

Here, again, as was pointed out in connection with the general death-rate, enormous variations are found to exist in the rate of mortality according to the housing conditions present, and the class of persons resident in different areas.

Thus, in such a Ward as Merchiston, the rate is only 46 per 1000, while in St Giles it reaches 155 per 1000.

More aggravated still become the conditions when the worst localities in the City are borne in mind.

Thus, in the Cowgate and adjacent Closes, the mortality reaches the high rate of no fewer than 277 per 1000, and in another somewhat similar locality, viz., in the Richmond Streets District, it reaches 232 per 1000.

It is evident, therefore, that in order to reduce the general rate to an even more satisfactory point than has yet been attained, the influences of these worst surroundings on infant life must be borne prominently in mind.

An infantile mortality rate, indeed, as well as a general death-rate, throw a flood of light upon the black spots of a City, and where these highest rates prevail, there exist undoubtedly the worst housing conditions, and the densest and most closely packed together series of tenements largely consisting of houses of one and two rooms.

Apart altogether from the deleterious influence exercised by locality, which no amount of visitation and supervision on the part of the Voluntary Lady Health Visitors can counteract, there has been during the year a very marked diminution in the number of deaths from infantile diseases which are more commonly associated with neglect or ignorance on the part of mothers.

Thus, diseases of the digestive system, dependant upon faulty feeding, show a very great diminution on previous years, and there can be no doubt that the condition of the infant generally has been maintained at a much higher level, as the result of constant supervision exercised over them.

This fact, apart altogether from the diminution in the general death-rate just recorded, holds out hope for a more healthy childhood for the infants who are now specially engaging the attention of the ladies who carry out this splendid work.

The chief event of interest in connection with Public Health Administration during the year has, of course, centred around the arrangements which fell to be made by Local Authorities in connection with the whole treatment and supervision of cases of Tuberculosis, in consequence of the operations of the National Insurance Act.

Early in the year it devolved upon your Local Authority to satisfy the Local Government Board primarily as to the amount of Sanatorium accommodation which was available in the City for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from this disease, and in consequence of the remit made to me by your Local Authority, I furnished a full report, containing among other suggestions the following :—

I am strongly of opinion that the time has now come when full advantage should be taken of the splendid accommodation available at Colinton Mains Hospital for the treatment of Tuberculosis not only in its late stages as at present, but also in the very early stages of the disease. This course would involve terminating the arrangement which at present exists with the Royal Victoria Hospital for the call over ten beds in

that Institution, but it would permit of citizens suffering from the disease being treated in the Local Authority's own Hospital with the least possible inconvenience, and at the smallest possible outlay.

In furtherance of this suggestion I would point out :—

(1) That Colinton Mains Hospital has an existing accommodation for 716 patients ; that never since the Institution was opened has that been utilised to within some hundreds of the maximum, and never has the number under treatment at any given date exceeded 467 patients.

If the experience of last year be taken, I find that the daily average of occupied beds was 353—being, indeed, just about one-half of the available.

It is evident, therefore, that there exists an enormous amount of unused bed accommodation in the Institution, and it is further evident that the building itself, together with its facilities, its situation, and its wide expanses of open ground, render it eminently suitable for the treatment of cases of tuberculous disease.

I have given the matter much consideration, and desire to strongly recommend that the present Pavilion, consisting of two Wards and Open-air Shelters, which for some time has been occupied by cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, should be utilised for the *isolation* of late male cases as heretofore, and for the *treatment* of early male cases of the disease—the lower Ward being utilised for the former purpose, and the upper Ward, together with the Open-air Shelters, for the latter. This, I consider, would afford ample accommodation for present necessities, as well as for contingencies in the near future. I suggest also that a Pavilion, at present used for Measles and separated from the present Phthisis Wards by three Pavilions and the Nurses' Home, be set apart as female Wards for the treatment and isolation of early and late cases of the disease.

This Pavilion is exceptionally well situated for the purpose, and has associated with it a large open space of ground highly suitable for the erection of Open-air Shelters. It will be evident that, if the suggestion I now urge is adopted, the Local Authority will be saved the undue expense of making provision for an indefinite number of patients, and that no cost will be entailed upon them, except for patients who are actually, at any given date, under treatment.

This recommendation contained in my Report on Hospital accommodation was adopted by the Town Council, and the Local Government Board also signified their approval of it.

There can be no question in regard to the wisdom of arranging for the treatment of cases of Tuberculosis at Colinton Mains Hospital. The situation is an ideal one ; the available Ward accommodation is eminently suitable for the treatment of the disease, and the large tracts of ground surrounding the Institution are convenient for the

erection of the necessary Open-air Shelters of different descriptions, as well as for the necessary exercise being carried out by the patients during their course of treatment.

The arrangement now entered into constitutes, of course, an enormous advance upon the methods adopted by your Local Authority in connection with the treatment of this disease during the past few years.

It will be remembered that your Local Authority recognised some years ago that a considerable duty rested upon them in connection with the prevention of the spread of tuberculous disease, and at that time they adopted what was largely a pioneer movement by setting apart 50 beds in Colinton Mains Hospital to be used by patients suffering from it. As the special object in view was rather of a preventive nature, the selection of the cases deemed suitable for admission to Hospital was at that time limited to cases of an advanced type.

So successful was this departure, and so large was the demand made upon the available accommodation, that from time to time it has been found necessary to provide additional beds, until between 60 and 70 were set apart for the carrying out of the original purpose.

There can be no question as to the wisdom of, at that early date, adopting this enlightened policy, which to a certain extent foreshadowed the wider schemes embraced under the National Insurance Act.

In consequence of this Act, and in conformity with the suggestions contained in the Report to which reference has been made, it, of course, became immediately necessary to recast the whole arrangements which existed at Colinton Mains Hospital for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

It was necessary in carrying out the details of a new scheme to keep the fact prominently in view that the Institution would no longer be charged with the duty of supplying accommodation and treatment of advanced cases of the disease only, but to persons in all stages, from the very earliest to the very latest, including both those who were uninsured and those who were entitled to the benefits of Sanatorium treatment under the National Insurance Act.

As an initial step before detailed arrangements were carried out, an arrangement was come to between your Local Authority and the Burgh Insurance Committee under which the latter body agreed to hand over to your Authority for treatment at Colinton Mains Sanatorium, their insured persons on a payment being made of 25s. per week. The completion of this arrangement enabled your Authority to proceed at once with the provision of accommodation suitable for the reception and treatment of these cases, and the arrangements which have been made are in every detail eminently satisfactory, and include all the requirements necessary in connection with an up-to-date Sanatorium.

Under this arrangement it is possible to treat separately persons suffering from the different stages of the disease from the very earliest to the very latest.

Two of the original Stone Pavilions—one for males the other for females—are used for cases which either require constant nursing supervision, or which are not in a condition suitable for open-air treatment. The upper Wards in each Pavilion are set apart for those who are most urgently ill, while the lower are occupied by others who, although less so, are for the time being, at least, considered suitable for Ward treatment.

A large number of Revolving Open-air Shelters have been erected in the expansive grounds. Each of these is capable of accommodating two persons. Patients suffering from less urgent stages of the disease can readily be accommodated in these, and, as a rule, this accommodation is taxed to its utmost extent.

It has been deemed advisable to provide two large extended Shelters—one for males, the other for females—each, meantime, containing about 30 beds, but capable of enormous addition as required.

In these Shelters patients are treated, who while suitable for open-air treatment, may still require a considerable amount of nursing and general attention.

In connection with these special buildings there is ample provision made for recreation and dining-room accommodation, so that the buildings may, in themselves, be self-contained, and prevent the necessity of the persons treated in them mingling or coming in contact to the slightest extent with those who may be suffering from the disease in a more advanced stage.

It will be observed, therefore, that the existing arrangements are of an extremely far-reaching and complete nature. There is, thus in all, an already existing accommodation for 183 patients, but looking to the extent of the available ground, this can be increased almost indefinitely as necessity requires.

Since Phthisis became a notifiable disease in 1907, there have been an ever-increasing number of cases brought under the notice of the Public Health Authorities. At first sight, indeed, the figures are somewhat startling.

In 1907 there were 651 cases of the disease notified, and each year has shown an increase until the year under report, when the number has almost doubled the original, amounting as it now does to 1255 cases.

The first impression gathered from such figures is, of course, depressing, but the conclusion that the disease is spreading to the extent to which the figures seem to indicate, is most certainly not a correct one. The actual fact is, that within recent years an ever-increasing care has been taken in the diagnosis of cases, particularly in the early stage of the disease, and an enormous number of notifications are now remitted to the Department representing cases which, in former years, would certainly have

passed unobserved. The increasing number of notifications, therefore, is rather truly an indication of the greater care which is exercised in recognising the existence of the disease, and it follows that the Authorities are now put in a much better position than formerly of exercising the preventive measures which are so important in dealing with it.

I have upon several previous occasions directed attention to the extraordinary relationship which exists between the densely-populated Wards of the City and the prevalence of this disease, and I have, further, emphasised the fact that the greatest prevalence unquestionably exists in districts in which there is a greater proportion of houses consisting of one and two rooms.

The Statistics of the year under report fully bear out the intimate connection which I am satisfied exists between these two factors. Thus, in Morningside Ward the notification of Phthisis reached 1·3 per 1000; in Haymarket Ward 1·4 per 1000; and in Merchiston Ward 1·9 per 1000. These three may be regarded as the better-class Wards of the City, in which there are comparatively few of the densely-packed black spots present.

When we compare these, however, with the more crowded parts in which tenement dwellings abound, and houses of one and two rooms exist in large numbers, the difference in the figures is extremely convincing. Thus, in Gorgie Ward, with its large number of tenements, the number of notifications reaches 3·1 per 1000; in St Andrew's Ward which contains some very densely-populated districts, the figures reach 4·5 per 1000; while the climax is reached in St Giles' Ward, where the extreme number of notifications reached the figure of 7·4 per 1000. There can be little question in face of such figures—which could to any extent be elaborated—as to the enormous importance of the housing question in its relationship to preventive measures for the successful combating of this disease.

I would direct attention to much which is of interest, together with Tables of Statistics in reference to the various infectious diseases which will be found in the body of the accompanying Report.

In Part II. of it, full details are set forth in regard to the administrative methods carried out in connection with the Inspection of Meat, Cow-Byres, etc.; operations carried on under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Workshops, etc., and a special Report in regard to administrative details under the Shops Act.

The Inspector charged with this duty has devoted himself with much activity to it, and what is certainly a difficult Act to administer, has been carried out, thus far, with marked success.

I am, my LORD and GENTLEMEN,

Yours truly,

A. MAXWELL WILLIAMSON, M.D., B.Sc.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, Etc., For the Year 1912.

Population of Registration Area
at Census - - - - 320,769.

Population Estimated to middle of
Year (including Craiglockhart Poorhouse) 321,884.

Natural Increase, *i.e.*, excess of
Births over Deaths - - - 1,645.

Period therefore required to
Double Population - - - 136 Years.

Area of City - - - - 11,416 Acres.

or, excluding the Public Parks and
principal Open Spaces, approximately 6,267 Acres.

Density of Population - - - 28·0 Persons per Acre
over total Area.

Houses Inhabited - - - 71,327.

Unoccupied Habitable Houses - 5,284.

Ratio of Population to Occupied
Houses - - - - 4·51.

Marriages Registered - - - 2,857.

Births Registered - - - 6,700, Birth-rate 20·85.

Do. (Corrected for Country Births) - - 6,346, Birth-rate 19·71.

Deaths (Corrected for Country Deaths) - 4,701, Death-rate 14·60.

Infantile Mortality - - - 702 Deaths under one
year, or 110 per 1000
Births.

Phthisis Death-rate - - - 1·26 per 1000.

Infectious Diseases Death-rate - ·85 per 1000.
(excluding Phthisis)

PART I.

POPULATION.

The population of the City, estimated to the middle of the year 1912, was 321,200.

As explained in my Report for the year 1911, these figures are based upon the Registration Area and include the population of the City Hospital, it being in the County. Leith Corporation Fever Hospital, though within the City boundary, is for registration purposes, attached to the Burgh of Leith, and the residents are therefore excluded.

For statistical purposes the population of Craiglockhart Poorhouse, which numbered 684 as at 30th June, has been added to the above estimate. The reason for this is that the deaths occurring in the Institution, though registered outwith the City, are nevertheless included in the Tables throughout this Report. Thus the statistical section is based upon a population of 321,884 instead of 321,200 as shown above.

The particulars in the following Table relative to the housing accommodation in the City have been kindly supplied to me by the Burgh Assessor. A comparison of the figures with those of the previous year show an increase of 62 in the Habitable Unoccupied Houses, while the number of Dwelling-Houses occupied remain practically the same.

NUMBER OF DWELLING-HOUSES OCCUPIED AT WHITSUNDAY 1912.										HABITABLE UNOCCUPIED HOUSES.				
Ward.	Under £5.	£5 and under £10.	£10 and under £15.	£15 and under £20.	£20 and under £30.	£30 and under £40.	£40 and under £50.	£50 and up- wards.	Total in each Ward.	Under £6.	£6 and under £10.	£10 and under £20.	£20 and upwards.	Total.
I. Calton .	95	1,160	1,797	1,251	613	153	25	154	5,248	7	130	191	26	354
II. Canongate .	520	1,960	1,395	924	274	112	13	17	5,215	18	102	189	8	317
III. Newington .	57	357	500	802	731	309	225	1,375	4,356	6	29	88	109	232
IV. Morningside .	5	65	210	702	1,877	1,420	555	1,013	5,847	...	5	79	230	314
V. Merchiston .	7	186	707	1,472	1,678	473	205	640	5,368	1	17	176	160	354
VI. Gorgie .	22	1,102	1,932	919	125	76	34	18	4,228	...	138	309	13	460
VII. Haymarket .	26	433	376	527	314	217	110	1,252	3,255	1	21	39	61	122
VIII. St Bernard's .	152	614	538	699	489	116	179	577	3,364	13	70	124	88	295
IX. Broughton .	48	480	974	792	799	308	114	143	3,658	5	37	192	57	291
X. St Stephen's .	157	985	882	793	553	321	114	415	4,220	13	105	131	97	346
XI. St Andrew's .	304	949	381	181	111	89	74	605	2,694	42	161	48	30	281
XII. St Giles .	645	2,582	742	643	199	77	27	80	4,995	60	220	105	17	402
XIII. Dalry .	32	1,529	2,334	795	69	12	2	8	4,781	1	134	341	2	478
XIV. George Square .	282	1,441	1,030	1,001	574	295	107	143	4,873	15	102	135	61	313
XV. St Leonard's .	604	2,717	1,101	542	270	137	22	12	5,405	75	363	97	22	557
XVI. Portobello .	74	547	987	700	527	509	328	148	3,820	1	17	94	56	168
Total	3,030	17,107	15,886	12,743	9,203	4,624	2,134	6,600	71,327	258	1,651	2,338	1,037	5,284

The following Table gives a general survey of the increase which has taken place in the population since 1861, and at the same time shows the number of births and deaths each year since 1881 with the corresponding rate per 1000 of the population.

The figures throughout this Table have been adjusted to remove errors in estimating for inter-censal years.

Years.	Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000.	Births Registered.	Rate per 1000.
†1861	170,444	3946	23·15	5694	33·40
†1871	196,979	5484	27·86	6874	34·89
†1881	228,346	4308	18·86	7360	32·23
1882	232,602	4292	18·45	7351	31·60
*1883	239,910	4275	17·81	6844	28·52
1884	242,802	4556	18·76	7481	30·81
*1885	245,447	4241	17·27	7372	29·99
1886	248,121	4555	18·31	7451	30·02
1887	250,824	4824	19·23	7641	30·46
1888	253,264	4374	17·27	7500	29·61
1889	256,318	4415	17·22	7414	28·92
*1890	259,110	4999	19·29	7177	27·69
†1891	261,225	5257	20·12	7382	28·25
1892	265,573	4746	17·87	7169	26·99
1893	269,105	4830	17·94	7434	27·62
1894	272,683	4350	15·95	7207	26·42
1895	276,309	5246	18·98	7402	26·61
1896	279,983	4275	15·26	7610	27·18
*1897	297,198	5782	19·45	7990	26·88
1898	301,305	5320	17·65	8097	26·87
1899	305,468	5396	17·66	8218	26·90
*1900	309,688	5396	17·42	8129	26·24
†1901	316,921	5633	17·77	7920	24·99
*1902	317,880	5113	16·08	7909	24·88
1903	318,219	4963	15·59	8112	25·49
1904	318,560	4995	15·67	7777	24·41
1905	318,777	4799	15·05	7741	24·28
1906	319,120	4868	15·22	7649	23·96
1907	319,464	4978	15·58	7504	23·48
1908	319,809	4690	14·66	7506	23·47
1909	320,282	5106	15·94	7410	23·13
1910	320,504	4651	14·51	7063	22·03
†1911	320,829	4652	14·49	6819	21·25
†1912	321,884	4701	14·60	6700	20·81

* City boundaries extended. † Census year.

‡ Population of Craiglockhart Poorhouse included.

BIRTHS.

There were 6700 births registered in the City last year, 3407 of that number being males and 3293 females. Of the total 621, or 9·26 per cent., were illegitimate.

Quarter.	Number of Births Registered.	SEX.		Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Percentage of Illegitimate to Total Births.
		Males.	Females.			
1st .	1655	819	836	1533	122	7·37
2nd .	1786	899	887	1601	185	10·35
3rd .	1630	840	790	1474	156	9·57
4th .	1629	849	780	1471	158	9·69
Total	6700	3407	3293	6079	621	9·26
		or 103·4 boys to every 100 girls.				

The steady decline in the birth-rate, revealed in previous Reports, has continued, and the birth-rate for the year 1912—20·8—is the lowest yet recorded.

Chart “A,” which embraces a period of 40 years, shows in a graphic manner the serious nature of the decline that has taken place in the birth-rate of the City. In 1892 the birth-rate began to fall below the average—viz., 27·9 per 1000. Since then the decline recorded has been continuous.

The ratio of illegitimate births to the total registered was 9·26 per cent., as compared with 9·28 per cent. for the year 1911, or an average of 8·80 per cent. for the five years immediately preceding.

A noticeable feature of the poorer and older districts of the City is the continued high birth-rate. In most instances it is higher than that of the suburban areas. St Leonard’s Ward (26·6), Gorgie Ward (26·2), and St Giles Ward (26·0) show the highest birth-rates per 1000 of the population, while the lowest rates are to be found in Morningside Ward (9·9), Haymarket Ward (11·5), and Merchiston Ward (13·7).

Edinburgh birth-rates and that of other large towns in Scotland furnish an interesting comparison. The following figures have been extracted from the Registrar-General’s Reports :—

				Rate per 1000.					Rate per 1000.
Glasgow	...	...	...	27·9	Paisley	...	...	...	26·6
EDINBURGH	...	...	...	20·8	Leith	...	...	...	25·9
Dundee	...	...	...	25·2	Greenock	...	...	...	31·3
Aberdeen	...	...	...	25·2	Perth	...	...	...	21·5

Chart A

BIRTHS.

Period 1873-1912.



MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages in each of the four quarters of the year was :—

1st quarter	.	.	.	.	511
2nd do.	.	.	.	.	755
3rd do.	.	.	.	.	904
4th do.	.	.	.	.	687

or a total of 2857 as compared with 2850 in 1911, and 2730 in 1910.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.

The total deaths from all causes registered in Edinburgh during the year 1912 was 5050. This represents a death-rate of 15·7 per 1000 of the estimated population.

These figures, however, are subject to deduction for deaths occurring in public institutions, nursing homes, or elsewhere, of persons who were not citizens of Edinburgh. The number thus falling to be deducted is 690, and there falls to be added 341 deaths of citizens occurring in other districts, including Craiglockhart Poorhouse and Bangour Asylum.

The actual mortality for the City, after giving effect to these re-adjustments, was 4701, representing a death-rate of 14·6 per 1000, which is practically the same as that recorded for 1911.

An arrangement was come to last year between the Local Government Board and the Registrar-General under which all information relating to the deaths of non-residents occurring in any district are intimated to the Medical Officer of the district in which the domicile of the deceased is situated. Nominally, the system

came into operation at the beginning of the present year, but the figures for 1912 are to be corrected by the Registrar-General. This change in statistics may affect slightly the number of non-local deaths in the Report for 1912, but it will undoubtedly ensure greater accuracy for the future, and will avoid the delays in obtaining correct statistical information at any given period which were inseparable from the method formerly in force.

The death-rates of the last five quinquennia—18·3, 17·5, 17·3, 17·4, and 14·8—show that the rate of 14·6 recorded for the present year is in unison with the gradual decline recorded during the last 25 years. This is clearly brought out in the Chart “B” prepared to establish a standard with which the yearly variations in rates may be compared. A period of 40 years is covered in the Chart, and the death-rates are shown as a percentage above or below the mean, viz., 17·7.

It will be observed that on very few occasions since 1883 has the death-rate exceeded the mean, while a marked decline is shown for the last eleven years.

Chart “C” shows the weekly average of deaths as well as the actual number of deaths occurring in each week from all causes, and from certain groups of diseases.

The number of deaths and death-rates in each quarter of the year were as follows :—

	Deaths.	Death-rates per 1000.
In the City. { 1st Quarter	1269	15·80
2nd ,,	1083	13·48
3rd ,,	920	11·45
4th ,,	1088	13·54
Outwith the City	341	
Total .	4701	14·60

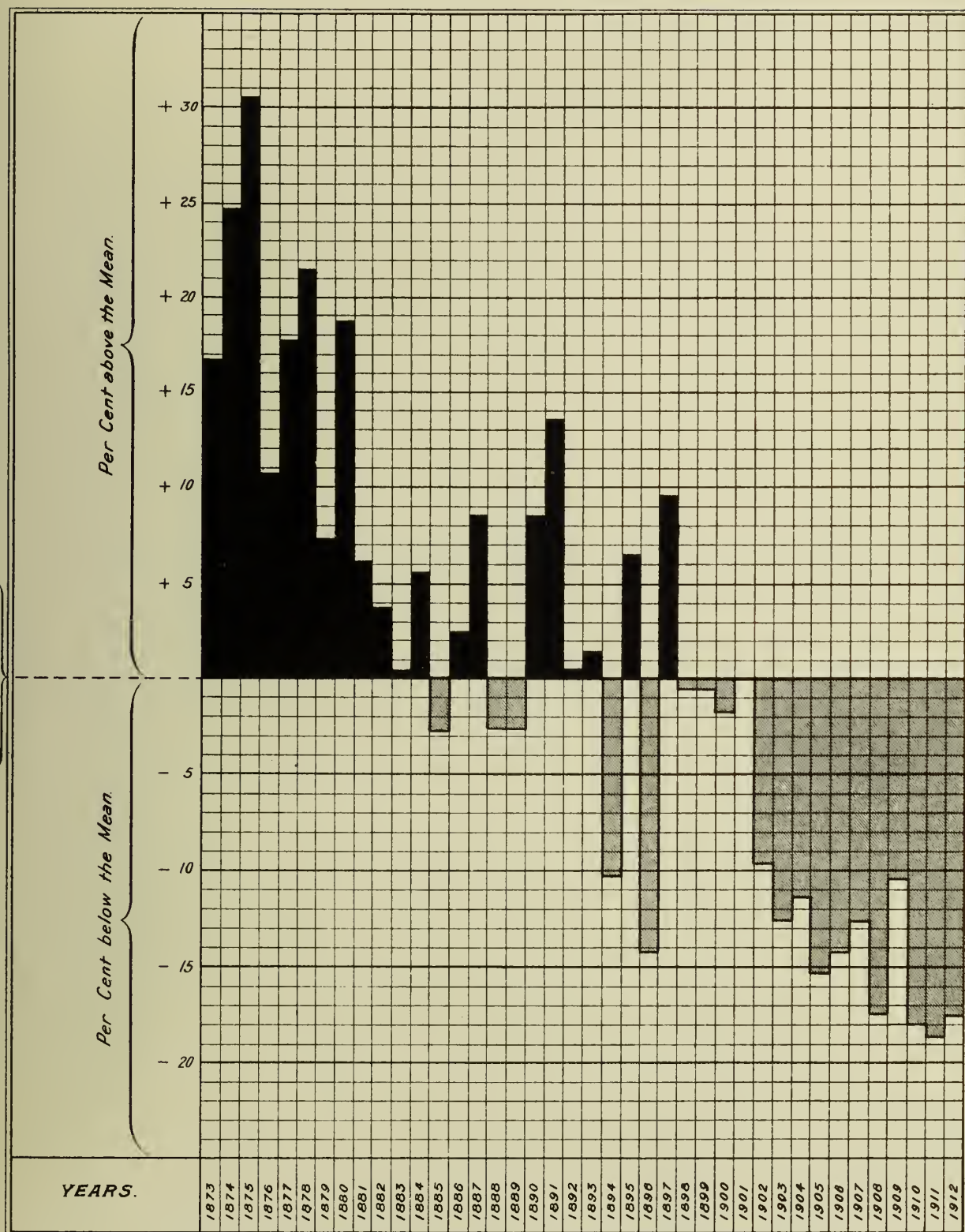
Density of population is, as indicated in former Reports, a determining factor in the death-rates of particular districts. A comparison of the death-rates of the various Wards in the City confirms this view. St Giles, with a density of 96 persons per acre, has the highest death-rate, viz., 16·9 per 1000, while St Leonard’s and George Square, both of which are also densely populated, follow with 14·9 each per 1000.

In order to illustrate more clearly the effect of density of population on the health of a particular district, I have selected certain areas in the above Wards. A badly congested area, such as Grassmarket and West Port, shows a death-rate of 22·0 per 1000, while the High Street, from Bank Street to St Mary Street, including the adjacent closes, gives a death-rate of 18·3. In St Leonard’s Ward the area comprising the Richmond Streets has a death-rate of 21·2 per 1000.

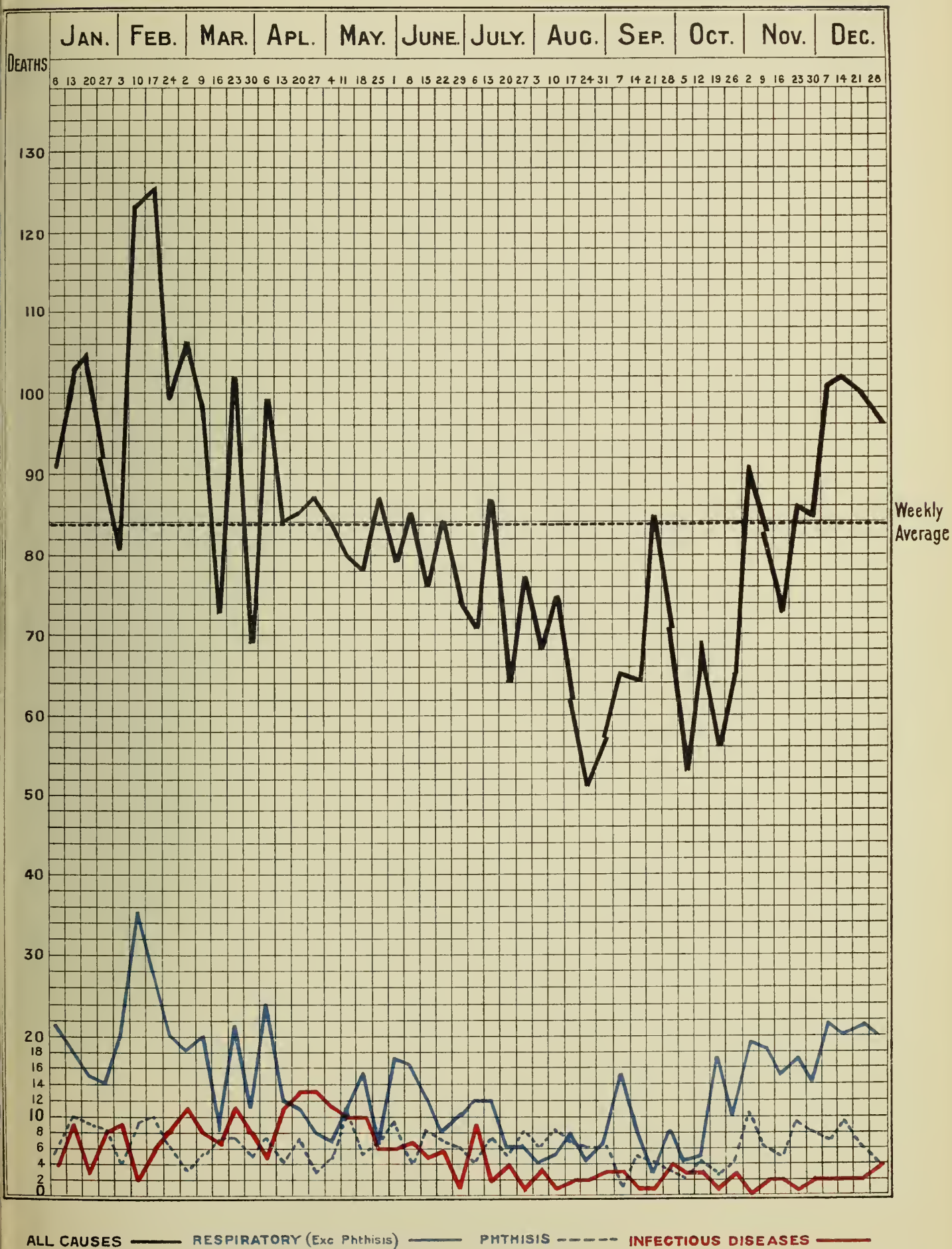
Chart B.

DEATHS - (ALL CAUSES).

Period 1873-1912.



*Chart C. showing the Deaths
in Edinburgh in each week in 1912
due to All Causes and to certain groups of Diseases.*



Less-densely populated Wards show death-rates much below that of the City in general. Merchiston, with 34 persons to the acre, Haymarket with 15, and St Bernard's with 10, have death-rates of 9·7, 10·6, and 10·3 per 1000 of the population respectively.

The Table with reference to the mortality in certain occupations shows an analysis of the deaths occurring amongst males and females.

The deaths occurring in the principal Hospitals and Institutions in the City are detailed in the accompanying list, which shows the large proportion of deaths of persons not resident in the City.

Deaths occurring in Institutions and Nursing Homes in Edinburgh.

Ward.	Institutions.	Belonging to other Districts.					Total.
		Citizens.	Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	Foreigners.	
II.	Queensberry House . . .	44	...	...	...	...	44
III.	Longmore Hospital . . .	49	32	...	...	...	81
III.	Sick Children's Hospital . .	108	79	1	...	...	188
IV.	Hospital for Women and Children .	6	2	...	...	...	8
V.	Royal Asylum	36	16	1	1	2	56
V.	Home of Little Sisters of the Poor .	29	...	...	...	...	29
VIII.	Craigleith Poorhouse . . .	151	2	1	..	...	154
XIV.	Royal Infirmary	467	368	18	1	2	856
XIV.	Royal Maternity Hospital . .	24	38	...	...	...	62
XIV.	Chalmers Hospital	12	16	1	...	...	29
XV.	Deaconess Hospital	21	6	...	...	...	27
..	City Hospital for Infectious Diseases .	256	9	1	...	1	267
...	Miscellaneous Hospitals and Nursing Homes	44	41	4	1	4	94
	Total	1247	609	27	3	9	1895

Table showing the Mortality with reference to certain Occupations.

OCCUPATIONS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												TOTAL DEATHS.
	Nervous System.	Circulatory System.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Other Respiratory Diseases except Phthisis.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Urinary System.	Cancer.	Tuberculosis.		All other Causes.	
										Phthisis.	Other Forms.		
ALL MALES	287	322	175	141	50	14	120	120	139	225	93	606	2292
Baker, Confectioner	1	4	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	12
Blacksmith	4	3	2	2	1	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	18
Bookbinder . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	4
Bootmaker	6	5	...	2	...	...	1	2	2	4	1	8	31
Brassworker	3	5	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	13
Brewery worker . . . . .	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	13
Butcher	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	14
Cabinetmaker, Upholsterer	4	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	2	...	1	15
Carter, Vanman	2	8	4	...	...	...	...	4	6	9	...	7	40
Clerk	12	10	3	2	...	3	5	5	2	15	...	8	65
Coachman, Cabman, Groom	4	8	6	4	...	...	...	1	5	2	1	5	36
Cooper . . . . .	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	...	1	11
Dairyman, Milkseller	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
Draper	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	7
Grocer	1	4	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	3	15
Hairdresser . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	2	10
Hawker, Pedlar	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	10
Hotelkeeper, Publican	4	3	1	3	1	1	1	...	1	6	...	3	24
Indiarubber worker	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	13
Jeweller, Watchmaker . . . . .	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	7
Joiner	5	5	3	...	1	1	...	2	11	1	1	6	36
Labourer, general	17	7	3	7	...	...	3	4	8	28	1	8	86
Do. mason's	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	11
Lithographer	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	8
Mason, Marbleworker	2	4	1	4	1	...	...	3	1	19	...	2	37
Messenger, Porter	2	2	3	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	16
Painter, Glazier	3	7	1	1	2	...	4	1	...	3	...	4	26
Plumber	2	2	3	4	...	...	2	2	...	3	1	1	20
Printer, Compositor	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	3	15
Do. Machineman	3	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	3	3	2	...	16
Schoolmaster, Teacher	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	9
Tailor	6	6	...	3	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	2	24
Typecutter, Founder	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
ALL FEMALES	317	333	158	173	41	18	92	65	251	181	87	693	2409
Bookbinder . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	5
Charwoman . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	4	12
Clerk	4	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	4	1	4	19
Compositor . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	4
Domestic Servant	9	11	4	1	1	1	4	2	9	5	4	11	62
Dressmaker	2	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	6	...	3	23
Indiarubber worker . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Laundry worker	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	10
Milliner . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Schoolmistress, Teacher	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	2	8
Seamstress	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5

Table showing the number of Deaths and the corresponding Death-Rates at various Age Periods during the last Ten Years.

Y.EAR.	ALL AGES.		NUMBER OF DEATHS.															DEATH-RATE PER 1000 PERSONS LIVING AT EACH AGE PERIOD.																							
	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.	1	2	3	4	Total under 5 years.	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	Over 75 years.	Total over 5 years.	1	2	3	4	Under 5 years.	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	Over 75 years.	Total over 5 years.							
			Under 1 year.	and under 2 years.	and under 3 years.	and under 4 years.	and under 5 years.	and under 10 years.	and under 15 years.	and under 20 years.	and under 25 years.	and under 35 years.	and under 45 years.	and under 55 years.	and under 65 years.	and over 75 years.	Under 1 year.	and under 2 years.	and under 3 years.	and under 4 years.	and under 5 years.	and under 10 years.	and under 15 years.	and under 20 years.	and under 25 years.	and under 35 years.	and under 45 years.	and under 55 years.	and under 65 years.	and over 75 years.	Under 1 year.	and under 2 years.	and under 3 years.	and under 4 years.	and under 5 years.	and under 10 years.	and under 15 years.	and under 20 years.	and under 25 years.	and under 35 years.	and under 45 years.
1903	4963	15.59	952	278	110	73	58	1471	133	88	116	151	306	408	477	623	631	559	3492	142.08	46.10	17.40	12.08	9.76	47.40	4.41	3.01	3.59	4.41	5.49	9.96	15.64	30.61	58.93	134.89	12.15					
1904	4995	15.67	976	304	107	69	42	1498	140	67	120	139	323	346	486	607	652	617	3497	148.55	50.78	17.02	11.47	7.09	48.67	4.79	2.29	3.73	4.10	5.81	8.38	15.74	29.56	59.64	146.83	12.15					
1905	4799	15.05	966	255	104	72	42	1439	106	67	97	129	305	345	481	611	668	551	3360	147.03	43.29	16.42	12.06	7.12	47.17	3.63	2.30	3.03	3.86	5.49	8.26	15.40	29.41	59.53	129.27	11.65					
1906	4868	15.22	862	274	109	59	44	1348	113	67	99	125	311	369	481	650	682	623	3520	135.96	46.39	17.60	9.89	7.47	44.51	3.87	2.31	3.12	3.79	5.61	8.76	15.18	30.87	59.29	144.21	12.18					
1907	4978	15.58	907	303	122	72	48	1452	126	89	107	135	291	351	483	647	714	583	3526	146.05	51.64	19.79	12.13	8.17	48.33	4.32	3.08	3.40	4.14	5.25	8.27	15.04	30.31	60.50	133.01	12.18					
1908	4690	14.66	859	247	93	65	33	1297	75	71	83	108	303	330	495	645	670	613	3393	141.02	42.30	15.20	10.99	5.64	43.51	2.57	2.46	2.65	3.36	5.48	7.69	15.25	29.96	55.46	136.46	11.69					
1909	5106	15.94	841	267	103	54	40	1305	136	67	83	108	301	402	493	730	798	683	3801	142.06	46.21	16.98	9.17	6.85	44.12	4.66	2.33	2.67	3.41	5.45	9.22	15.05	33.37	64.87	150.77	13.08					
1910	4651	14.51	728	206	93	56	37	1120	109	60	84	124	264	353	507	641	753	636	3531	124.87	35.99	15.45	9.55	6.36	38.16	3.74	2.09	2.74	3.98	4.79	7.98	15.34	29.10	59.88	136.10	12.12					
1911	4652	14.49	750	220	88	48	31	1137	90	48	88	88	278	357	480	616	792	678	3515	129.06	38.57	14.73	8.21	5.34	39.04	3.09	1.68	2.87	2.87	5.05	7.98	14.37	27.72	61.61	146.62	12.04					
1912	4071	14.60	702	203	61	43	32	1041	83	55	78	108	275	361	465	686	794	755	3660	120.37	35.50	10.18	7.34	5.51	35.64	2.84	1.92	2.54	3.52	4.98	8.04	13.86	30.64	61.25	161.25	12.50					

The figures for 1909 onwards include deaths transferred from other districts.

Table showing the Population, etc., also the Births and Deaths occurring in each Ward during the year.

No.	Ward.	Estimated Population.	Area in Acres.	Density of Population per Acre.	Births (including Transcripts).		Infantile Deaths.		Phtthisis Deaths.		Other Infectious Diseases (detailed in table following).		TOTAL DEATHS.	
					Number.	Rate per 1000.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate per 1000.	Number.	Rate per 1000.	Number.	Rate per 1000.
I.	Calton	23,242	228	101.9	522	22.4	61	116.8	24	1.3	23	.9	314	13.5
II.	Canongate . . .	24,383	965	25.2	604	24.7	74	122.5	21	.8	40	1.6	336	13.7
III.	Newington . . .	18,808	891	21.1	218	11.5	26	119.2	16	.8	10	.5	278	14.7
IV.	Morningside . .	22,733	1,358	16.7	226	9.9	19	84.0	18	.7	8	.3	280	12.3
V.	Merchiston . . .	23,286	677	34.3	320	13.7	15	46.8	10	.4	3	.1	215	9.2
VI.	Gorgie	19,721	676	29.1	517	26.2	41	79.3	18	.9	13	.6	221	11.2
VII.	Haymarket . . .	14,787	959	15.4	171	11.5	11	64.3	5	.3	4	.2	158	10.6
VIII.	St Bernard's . .	16,503	1,524	10.8	258	15.6	23	89.1	9	.5	6	.3	171	10.3
IX.	Broughton	15,841	472	33.5	310	19.5	21	67.7	18	1.1	7	.4	182	11.4
X.	St Stephen's . .	18,079	190	94.6	318	17.5	29	91.1	20	1.1	5	.2	235	12.9
XI.	St Andrew's . . .	11,554	206	56.0	197	17.0	29	147.2	14	1.2	8	.6	136	11.7
XII.	St Giles	25,742	266	96.7	670	26.0	104	155.2	38	1.4	31	1.2	436	16.9
XIII.	Dalry	22,135	187	118.1	505	22.8	44	87.1	24	1.0	24	1.0	271	12.2
XIV.	George Square . .	23,445	248	94.5	471	20.0	48	101.9	36	1.5	23	.9	351	14.9
XV.	St Leonard's . . .	24,134	104	231.2	643	26.6	90	139.9	24	.9	27	1.1	360	14.9
XVI.	Portobello	16,807	2,465	6.8	372	22.1	51	137.0	19	1.1	23	1.3	236	14.0
†Public Institutions in the City . . . . .		...	...	...	24	...	7	...	7	...	19	...	180	...
Deaths transferred from other Districts		† 684	...	...	...	...	9	...	85	...	...	...	341	...
Total		321,884	11,416	28.0	*6,346	19.7	702	110.6	406	1.2	274	.85	4701	14.6

* Exclusive of 207 children whose parents' residences were outside Edinburgh.

† Deaths in Asylums.

+ Actual Deaths in Asylums and in Asylums for the Insane.

during 1912 from all causes and from certain specified causes; also the Population, the number of Deaths and the Death-rates per 1000, at all ages and at certain age-periods.

	Annual Death- rate per 1000	All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	Total under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 and under 25 Years	25 and under 35 Years	35 and under 45 Years	45 and under 55 Years	55 and under 65 Years	65 and under 75 Years	75 Years and up- wards	Total above 5 Years
Age Distribution of Population	...	321884	5832	5718	5988	5857	5807	29202	29156	28593	30683	30641	55170	44867	33546	22382	12962	4682	292682
Deaths from all Causes	...	4701	702	203	61	43	32	1041	83	55	78	108	275	361	465	686	794	755	3660
Annual Death-rate per 1000	...	—	120·37	35·50	10·18	7·34	5·51	35·64	2·84	1·92	2·54	3·52	4·98	8·04	13·86	30·64	61·25	161·25	12·50
Enteric Fever	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	5
Typhus Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	132	44	62	14	8	—	128	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Scarlet Fever	...	10	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	4	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	8
Whooping-Cough	...	80	38	25	7	6	2	78	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria and Croup	...	30	—	5	2	5	5	17	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13
Influenza	...	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	5	7	16
Septic Diseases { Erysipelas	...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	1	2	10
Other Septic Diseases	...	24	3	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	1	3	2	3	4	2	3	20
Puerperal Fever	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	406	4	2	—	2	3	11	2	6	30	35	107	90	62	45	18	—	395
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	69	11	14	6	8	7	46	13	3	1	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	23
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	124	4	11	1	2	2	20	5	1	2	5	2	3	2	—	—	—	20
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	71	5	6	3	1	4	19	9	6	3	5	7	7	4	7	4	—	52
Cancer, Malignant Diseases	...	400	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	12	29	78	109	107	62	399
Acute Articular Rheumatism (Rheumatic Fever)	...	14	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	3	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	13
Diseases of Nervous System { Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	38	13	7	1	—	1	22	4	1	1	—	1	5	1	1	1	1	16
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	347	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	14	35	84	118	89	346
Other Nervous Diseases	...	219	33	2	2	—	1	38	3	3	4	5	15	33	31	23	40	24	181
Diseases of the Circulatory System { Pneumonia (all forms, including Broncho-Pneumonia)	...	655	2	—	—	1	1	4	2	10	13	9	25	39	82	160	181	130	651
Respiratory System { Bronchitis	...	333	77	40	13	5	—	135	5	4	5	8	11	33	26	40	37	29	198
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	314	61	11	3	—	—	75	1	—	—	1	4	6	20	41	78	88	239
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	91	13	3	1	—	—	17	2	1	1	1	3	7	8	11	23	17	74
Other Digestive Diseases	...	59	38	1	1	—	—	40	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	5	3	19
Violence	...	185	18	3	—	—	2	23	4	1	7	10	18	22	25	33	24	18	162
Other Causes	...	136	14	1	3	2	2	22	7	3	2	6	15	17	19	18	16	11	114
	...	1010	324	8	3	—	1	336	4	7	3	13	33	41	65	104	133	271	674

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Particulars of the deaths occurring in the principal disease groups are tabulated, according to age, on the preceding page.

The proportion of deaths assigned to some of these groups is here represented in the form of a diagram.



Infectious Diseases. The mortality under this heading shows a very slight diminution when compared with last year. The respective diseases will be discussed on another page.

Influenza was returned as the cause of 16 deaths, as compared with 11 in the previous year.

Puerperal Fever caused 3 deaths, which is the lowest recorded since 1908. If those resulting from Pregnancy and Childbirth are added, the combined deaths numbered 26, being in proportion of 3·6 per 1000 births.

Tuberculous Diseases. The total deaths last year numbered 586, as compared with 585 in 1911. The aggregate rate, after local adjustment, is 182 per 100,000.

Included under this heading are the following :—Phthisis, 406 deaths ; Tubercular Meningitis, 69 ; Abdominal Tuberculosis, 40 ; Tuberculosis of Spine, 12 ; Acute Miliary Tuberculosis, 10 ; and Tubercle of other organs, 49.

Pulmonary Phthisis is dealt with as one of the infectious group. Other tuberculous diseases caused 180 deaths, as against 193 in 1911. Of these, 85 were under 5 years of age, and 20 are certified as having died from some form of Abdominal Tuberculosis.

Cancer. The total number of deaths from this disease was 400, comprising 229 certified as "Carcinoma," 13 as "Sarcoma," and 158 as malignant disease.

In the following Table the deaths are classified according to age and sex, and information is given concerning the parts of the body chiefly affected.

Site.	SEX AND AGE PERIODS.																				TOTALS.
	Under 15.		15-20.		20-25.		25-35.		35-45.		45-55.		55-60.		60-65.		65-75.		75 and up-wards.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Brain	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Jaw, Face, and Ear	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	6
Tongue and Mouth	1	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	3	2	1	...	...	14
Larynx, Pharynx, and Neck	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	13
Thorax and Lungs	2	...	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	11
Breast	2	...	5	...	8	...	3	...	2	...	8	...	8	...	37
Stomach and Oesophagus	1	...	4	1	7	7	3	4	9	6	6	10	4	10	...	72
Liver and Gall Bladder	1	2	1	5	3	7	3	4	4	7	4	6	...	47
Intestines and Rectum	1	1	2	2	4	...	4	5	3	4	7	9	10	21	4	12	89
Pancreas	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5
Pylorus	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	7
Uterus	2	...	5	...	14	...	9	...	5	...	6	...	1	...	42
Ovaries and Vagina	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
Penis and Scrotum	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abdomen and Pelvis	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	2	3	1	3	...	15
Kidney	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	6
Prostate and Bladder	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	8
Bones	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4
Ductless Glands	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5
Not specified	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	10
Totals	M.	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	13	...	29	...	16	...	25	...	35	...	16	...	139
	F.	...	1	...	...	1	...	8	...	16	...	49	...	35	...	33	...	72	...	46	261

400

400

Diseases of the Nervous System. These deaths numbered 604, including 287 males and 317 females. 46 occurred among infants under 1 year of age, and the total deaths under 5 years numbered 61. Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Hemiplegia, which are now included under this heading, together caused 347 deaths, Meningitis 38, and Convulsions 33. Of the latter, 32 were under 1 year of age.

Diseases of the Circulatory System accounted for 655 deaths, as against 643 in the previous year. Of the deaths in this group 512 are certified as due to heart affections, while 39 were ascribed either to syncope or heart failure, and these are included under "ill-defined causes." Diseases of the blood-vessels are stated to be the cause of 143 deaths.

Diseases of the Respiratory System. The deaths from these diseases amounted to 738. As usual, the chief causes were Pneumonia and Bronchitis, the number of deaths being 333 and 314 respectively. Of the total deaths in this group, 227 were under 5 years, the number of these under 1 year of age being 151. The effect of seasonal influence on the death-rate is clearly indicated on the Chart giving the weekly causes of death.

Diseases of the Digestive System accounted for 244 deaths, amongst which were 23 from Intestinal Obstruction, and 22 each from Gastric Ulcer and Appendicitis. Diarrhœa and Enteritis caused 59 deaths, of which 40 were under 3 years, and of these no fewer than 38 were under 1 year of age.

Of the total deaths from Diseases of the Digestive System, 66 were under 5 years of age, 56 of these being under 1 year.

Deaths by Violence numbered 136, of which 88 were males and 48 females. 113 were attributed to accidental causes, 20 being due to falls, 20 to burns, 8 to motor car casualties, 7 to railway accidents, 9 to over-laying, 4 to drowning, and 45 to miscellaneous causes other than those stated.

Suicides numbered 23, of which 13 were males and 10 females. 6 died as the result of self-inflicted wounds, 4 resorted to hanging, 4 to drowning, 3 threw themselves from windows, 1 succumbed to fire-arms, and 5 had recourse to poison. 2 took oxalic acid, 1 cyanide of potash, 1 hydrochloric acid, and 1 aconite.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of children under one year of age in Edinburgh during 1912 numbered 702. The infantile mortality rate in proportion to the number of births registered, and after correction for country and non-resident births and deaths, was 110 per 1000 births, as compared with 115 in the previous year, and an average of 113 for the five years immediately preceding.

Details of the deaths of infants at different age periods during 1912, and the causes of these deaths, are set forth in the following Table.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1, and under 2 Weeks.	2, and under 3 Weeks.	3, and under 4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3, and under 6 Months.	6, and under 9 Months.	9, and under 12 Months.	Total under 1 Year.
Smallpox - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	28	44
Scarlet Fever - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-Cough - - -	...	...	...	2	2	4	9	12	11	38
Diphtheria and Croup - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis - - -	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	1	11
Abdominal Tuberculosis - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	3	9
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) - - -	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	3	13
Convulsions - - - -	7	...	2	...	9	8	9	1	5	32
Pneumonia (all Forms) - - -	1	...	3	...	4	13	16	23	21	77
Bronchitis - - - -	1	2	6	2	11	22	11	10	7	61
Laryngitis - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis - - -	...	...	1	1	2	16	9	6	5	38
Other Digestive Diseases - - -	1	...	...	1	2	5	3	6	2	18
Congenital Malformations - - -	13	4	2	...	19	5	2	3	1	30
Premature Birth - - - -	106	10	11	8	135	5	1	...	...	141
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus - - -	25	5	9	5	44	19	9	2	1	75
Atelectasis - - - -	10	2	3	...	15	...	...	...	...	15
Injury at Birth - - - -	7	1	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Suffocation, overlaying - - -	2	...	...	1	3	3	2	...	...	8
Syphilis - - - - -	2	1	2	2	7	9	5	2	1	24
Rickets - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
All other Causes - - - -	13	2	4	4	23	11	11	4	3	52
Total . -	188	27	44	26	285	127	105	91	94	702

Of the 702 deaths 285, or fully 40 per cent., occurred during the first four weeks of life, and 188, or 26 per cent., of the infants who died were less than one week old.

As in former years, the deaths under the heading of Prematurity form a large proportion of the deaths under one year, no fewer than 141 being attributed to this cause.

Deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia together numbered 138, and diseases of a tuberculous nature accounted for 24. Diseases of the Digestive System, including Diarrhœa and Enteritis, caused 56 deaths, as compared with 111 in the previous year. Whooping-cough was again prevalent during the year and caused 38 deaths.

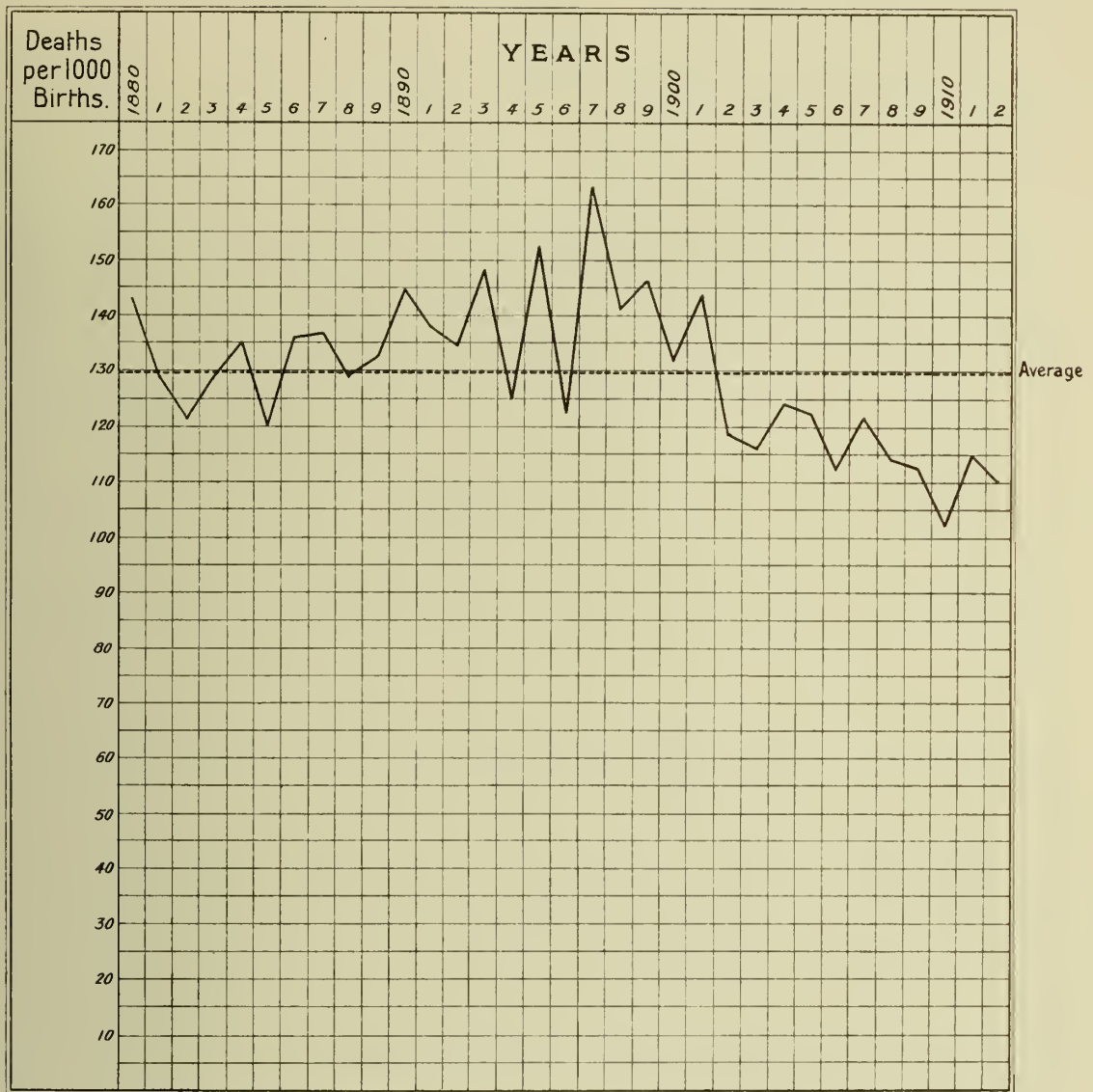
The marked variations in the infantile mortality rates of the large towns in Scotland form an interesting comparison. These fluctuations in rates are also noticeable in different districts of towns, and Edinburgh is no exception to the rule. It is necessary, therefore, to bear in mind the social conditions obtaining in each particular district when comparing respective rates.

St Giles Ward, which may be described as one of the poorer districts of the City, has an infantile mortality-rate of 155 per 1000, while in Merchiston Ward, with its advantages in housing accommodation and freedom from congestion of population, the rate is 46 per 1000 births. A comparison of the Wards show that the same applies in nearly every case.

The effect of environment on the infantile mortality-rate in the various Wards of the City is clearly indicated in the following Table.

Ward.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Ward.	Rate per 1000 Births.
Calton	116	Broughton	67
Canongate	122	St Stephen's	91
Newington	119	St Andrew's	147
Morningside	84	St Giles... ..	155
Merchiston	46	Dalry	87
Gorgie	79	George Square	101
Haymarket	64	St Leonard's	139
St Bernard's	89	Portobello	137

The Chart here introduced affords a comparison of the infantile mortality in Edinburgh for the period 1880-1912.



NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The number of births intimated in terms of the Notification of Births Act was 6623. From this number must be deducted 309 which were still-born, leaving 6314 living births intimated out of 6700 registered, a proportion of nearly 95 per cent.

The number of cases attended by midwives is very small indeed, there being only 87, or slightly more than 1 per cent.

The births occurring in the Royal Maternity Hospital amounted to 537, while 1663 were attended in their homes by nurses and students from the various dispensaries and maternity hospitals, a total of 2200 cases attended free of charge, nearly 35 per cent. of the whole.

Of the live-births, 218 were reported as being premature; still-births were notified to the number of 309, or 4 per cent. of the whole, 213 being described as full time, and 96 premature.

The systematic visiting of the Infants has been carried on along the lines indicated in my previous reports.

The Official Health Visitor paid preliminary visits to 1709 of the cases which were intimated during the year, and which had not been attended by a paid medical practitioner; 34 of those Infants died before the first visit, the causes of death being certified as follows:—

Premature . . . 19	Bronchitis . . . 2	Cerebral Hæmorrhage . 1
Debility . . . 3	Malformation . . . 2	Overlaying . . . 2
Atelectasis . . . 3	Hæmorrhage from Cord 2	

Subsequently she passed on to the Voluntary Health Visitors 1611 for regular visitation till each child has reached the age of 12 months.

It is gratifying to report a decrease in the mortality rate, that of 115 per 1000 recorded last year being reduced to 110 per 1000.

There were on the roll of Voluntary Health Visitors at the end of the year 308 ladies engaged either in actual visiting or in other work in that connection.

Some idea of the work involved may be gained from the following figures:—

At the beginning of the year the number of babies being visited was	1408
There were added during the year	1611
	<hr/> 3019

The total number visited was disposed as follows:—

Completed one year	1214
Visits unnecessary	15
Boarded out	16
Lost trace of	168
Left Edinburgh	150
Died	187
Being visited at end of year	1269
	<hr/> 3019

The above figures demonstrate very clearly the value of the estimable work carried on so ungrudgingly by this voluntary body, and as in previous years, I again take the opportunity of testifying to the extremely efficient manner in which this work has been performed, the valuable results of which place the whole community under a debt of obligation to those ladies.

The health of those babies when reported at the end of the year was quite satisfactory, except in the case of a small minority of only 2 per cent. being described as suffering from any kind of illness, and 15 per cent. being classed as being in indifferent health.

As regards feeding, the proportion who were being wholly or partially breast-fed was 79 per cent.

Among those fed artificially, the large number of long tube bottles in use in previous years has been frequently deplored. It is highly satisfactory to report there has been a considerable reduction, the total of 71 last year being replaced by 28 this year.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM FIRE.

During the year the Town Council authorised the purchase and distribution of 500 fireguards. These were given gratis to parents with large families who did not appear able to purchase one for themselves. The fireguards were distributed on the recommendation of the Lady Health Visitors and District Sanitary Inspectors, and a note setting forth the provisions of Section 15 of the Children's Act, 1908, was left with the parents.

Section 15. If any person over the age of sixteen years who has the custody, charge, or care of any child under the age of seven years allows that child to be in any room containing an open fire grate not sufficiently protected to guard against the risk of the child being burnt or scalded, without taking reasonable precautions against that risk, and by reason thereof the child is killed or suffers serious injury, he shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

Provided that this section shall not, nor shall any proceedings taken thereunder, affect any liability of any such person to be proceeded against by indictment for any indictable offence.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The various diseases falling to be dealt with under this heading are :—

- (1) Those which are notifiable in Edinburgh, viz. :—Pulmonary phthisis, smallpox, typhus, enteric, relapsing and continued fever, puerperal fever, diphtheria and membranous croup, scarlet fever, erysipelas, and cerebro-spinal fever.
- (The first and last-named only became compulsorily notifiable in March 1907.)
- (2) Those **not** notifiable and regarding the incidence of which no statistics are available for the year, viz. :—Measles, whooping-cough, and chickenpox.

The total number of cases notified during the year in terms of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, was 2854, and the following Table shows the details for each month in the year :—

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Pulmonary Phthisis .	114	127	107	106	95	109	97	101	74	115	126	84	1255
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric, Relapsing and Continued Fever .	5	3	1	4	...	2	...	4	4	2	1	3	29
Puerperal Fever . . .	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	8
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup	52	36	37	25	26	13	17	23	65	46	41	45	426
Scarlet Fever	86	52	77	41	68	66	70	50	66	123	83	111	893
Erysipelas	24	18	20	17	17	11	18	21	16	30	31	16	239
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
Total	282	237	242	193	210	202	204	200	226	317	282	259	2854

To compare the Notification rate of last year with previous years, it is necessary to deduct the Phthisis and Cerebro-Spinal Fever Notifications. This leaves a total of 1595 cases notified in 1912. The comparison with the five preceding years was :—

1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
2168	2743	2216	2294	1967	1595
Average, 2277.					

The marked diminution in the number of notifications last year is due principally to the smaller number of Scarlet Fever cases, and will be fully dealt with under this particular heading.

In the Table on page 22 the notifications are tabulated according to Wards, together with the mortality and case-rates for each disease.

The death-rate for the year was .85 per 1000 of the estimated population, as compared with an average for the previous five years of .92 per 1000. It will be observed from the Table that the death-rates from Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever show a considerable reduction when compared with the preceding five years.

Particulars are given in the following Table as to the number of patients treated in the City Hospital during the year, including several cases from the County which would be notified to that Authority, and are therefore not dealt with in subsequent Tables of this Report.

Disease.	Remaining 31st December 1911.			Year 1912.			Remained 31st December 1912.		
	Adults.	Children.	Total	Admitted	Discharged.	Died.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
CITY HOSPITAL--									
Pulmonary Phthisis -	48	1	49	248	114	87	95	1	96
Smallpox - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric, Relapsing, and Continued Fever -	2	4	6	27	25	5	1	2	3
Puerperal Fever -	1	...	1	4	4	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup - - -	27	37	64	396	391	26	23	20	43
Scarlet Fever - - -	53	110	163	819	828	10	30	114	144
Erysipelas - - -	7	3	10	136	134	6	5	1	6
Cerebro-Spinal Fever -	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Measles - - -	1	51	52	1069	1042	77	...	2	2
Whooping-Cough - -	1	22	23	223	200	23	...	23	23
Mumps - - -	1	1	2	25	27	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox - - -	...	6	6	68	63	...	1	10	11
Observation - - -	2	4	6	174	144	30	3	3	6
	143	239	382	3190	2972	266	158	176	334
PORTOBELLO HOSPITAL--									
Scarlet Fever - - -	2	7	9	29	30	...	1	7	8
Total - - -	145	246	391	3219	3002	266	159	183	342

The percentage of cases treated in Hospital is shown in the Table on page 23, and it is satisfactory to note that our usual high percentage has been well maintained.

On page 24 a review of the incidence of Infectious Diseases occurring in the last 33 years is given.

In the Streets Appendix to this Report the notifications of the principal diseases may be traced to the various Streets in each Ward.

The mortality from Infectious Diseases in each week of the year is shown in Chart "C" facing page 6.

Table showing the Infectious Disease Notifications and Deaths (except Phthisis) in each Ward during the Year.

No.	WARDS.	SMALLPOX.		TYPHUS.		ENTERIC.		PUERPERAL.		DIPHTHERIA.		SCARLET.		ERYSIPELAS.		CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.		MEASLES.		WHOOPING COUGH.		TOTAL.	
		Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.
I.	Calton ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	19	2	78	...	18	2	2	2	10	6	118	23
II.	Cmongate	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	21	1	62	...	11	2	1	1	25	10	101	39
III.	Newington	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	35	...	20	1	...	...	5	4	72	10
IV.	Morningside	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	22	...	61	...	7	1	...	...	3	3	94	8
V.	Merchiston	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	29	...	77	1	13	...	...	...	...	1	122	3
VI.	Gorgie ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	76	2	16	1	1	7	...	1	124	13
VII.	Haymarket	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	31	1	6	...	...	1	1	1	52	4
VIII.	St Bernard's	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	57	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	91	6
IX.	Broughton	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	62	3	49	...	12	2	...	...	...	1	124	6
X.	St Stephen's	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	28	2	36	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	79	5
XI.	St Andrew's	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	16	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	40	8
XII.	St Giles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	30	4	52	...	25	...	...	...	21	5	108	31
XIII.	Dalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	37	6	101	1	20	...	...	...	7	10	160	24
XIV.	George Square	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	58	1	19	...	...	...	12	8	99	23
XV.	St Leonard's	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	1	24	...	24	...	...	...	13	12	63	27
XVI.	Portobello	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	1	55	1	16	1	...	...	12	8	105	23
	Public Institutions (staff & country patients), ..	...	...	4	1	1	2	...	3	7	2	25	3	10	...	...	...	11	2	47	21
	Total	29	4	8	5	426	29	893	10	239	10	4	4	132	80	1599	274	
	Case- and Death-rates (per 1000 population) for year 1912...	
	Case- and Death-rates (per 1000 population) for the preceding Five years	

The deaths in this table represent those actually occurring among the cases notified though taking place after the 31st December.

Table showing the number of Cases of the undermentioned diseases admitted to Hospital since the year 1890 and the percentage of admissions to total notifications in each year.

Years.	Smallpox.		Typhus Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Diphtheria, Mem- branous Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Erysipelas.	
	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.
1890	...	...	9	100·00	241	48·02			122	29·59	480	40·10		
1891	...	...	1	100·00	227	51·01			82	39·61	433	44·12		
1892	8	100·00	16	88·88	115	48·31			66	32·51	862	46·44		
1893	51	100·00	5	83·33	144	52·55			85	33·86	780	47·88		
1894	533	99·25	3	100·00	176	56·77			122	33·70	958	52·60		
1895	109	100·00	...	...	288	69·06			146	46·49	1519	53·63		
1896	...	...	10	100·00	233	71·03	Not Notified until 1902.		108	43·02	1381	63·20	Not Notified until 1902	
1897	...	...	3	100·00	175	68·89			109	50·93	1658	63·84		
1898	7	100·00	78	98·73	143	51·03			111	41·26	1350	56·55		
1899	...	...	11	91·66	207	71·62			136	48·74	816	68·86		
1900	5	100·00	35	100·00	181	72·69			309	63·97	676	68·21		
1901	6	100·00	14	100·00	166	76·85			364	67·15	601	67·37		
1902	7	100·00	10	100·00	153	79·68	5	19·23	297	72·79	605	74·50	207	40·35
1903	5	100·00	..	...	214	90·29	...	...	429	74·60	1187	83·88	154	35·48
1904	170	100·00	6	100·00	174	88·77	1	7·14	579	76·99	942	88·03	136	38·52
1905	2	100·00	1	100·00	179	85·23	4	36·36	581	86·20	740	88·82	126	43·29
1906	...	...	...	...	132	91·66	7	63·63	589	88·30	880	89·15	146	43·32
1907	...	..	1	100·00	91	88·34	12	63·15	546	85·98	1026	92·43	152	50·66
1908	17	85·00	...	...	61	89·70	9	69·23	338	86·88	1882	94·43	133	51·15
1909	2	100·00	...	...	35	90·00	14	60·86	371	87·70	1442	94·74	108	52·17
1910	...	...	...	...	39	90·69	11	57·89	476	93·15	1423	94·11	91	43·54
1911	...	...	...	...	29	93·55	8	53·33	556	91·90	1007	93·67	131	54·35
1912	...	...	...	...	27	93·10	4	50·00	396	92·95	848	94·96	132	55·23

Table showing the number of Notifications and Deaths, together with Death-Rate per cent. of Cases of each Disease, during thirty-three years, 1880-1912.

Year.	Smallpox.			Typhus Fever.			Enteric Fever.			Puerperal Fever.			Diphtheria, Membranous Croup.			Scarlet Fever.			Erysipelas.			Cerebro-Spinal Fever.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Cases.
1880	5	...	...	18	7	39.0	336	49	14.5	...	...	...	172	35	20.3	1,897	338	17.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881	4	...	...	23	14	60.8	413	47	11.3	...	...	...	171	37	21.6	1,904	257	13.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	1	1	100.0	45	10	22.2	639	70	10.9	...	...	...	217	33	15.2	2,161	88	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883	...	...	...	50	16	32.0	346	42	12.1	...	...	...	214	34	15.8	1,817	85	4.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884	1	...	...	42	16	38.0	591	70	11.8	...	...	...	183	44	24.0	1,423	72	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885	12	...	...	58	10	17.2	589	62	10.5	...	...	...	149	43	28.8	1,087	28	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886	26	3	11.5	12	4	33.3	224	31	13.8	...	...	...	212	51	24.0	1,306	42	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887	...	...	...	38	11	28.9	332	38	11.4	...	...	...	256	57	22.2	2,587	145	5.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888	1	...	...	23	5	21.7	245	27	11.0	...	...	...	245	65	26.5	618	20	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889	...	...	...	46	9	19.5	320	32	10.0	...	...	...	354	98	27.1	1,255	29	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890	...	...	...	7	1	14.3	500	44	8.8	...	...	...	361	85	23.5	1,197	46	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891	...	...	...	1	...	...	445	42	9.4	...	...	...	207	48	23.1	979	49	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892	8	...	...	18	3	16.6	238	28	11.7	...	...	...	203	42	20.6	1,856	69	3.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893	51	1	1.9	1893	6	1	16.6	274	36	13.1	...	...	251	62	24.7	1,629	49	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1894	537	56	10.4	3	1	33.3	310	38	12.2	...	...	...	362	86	23.7	1,821	65	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895	109	16	14.6	...	...	...	417	54	12.9	...	...	...	314	65	20.7	2,832	65	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	10	3	30.0	328	36	10.9	...	...	...	251	52	20.7	2,185	48	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	3	1	33.3	254	24	9.4	...	...	...	214	44	20.5	2,597	93	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1898	7	...	...	79	9	11.2	241	27	11.2	...	...	...	269	38	14.1	2,387	72	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	...	...	...	12	3	25.0	289	39	13.4	...	...	...	483	52	10.0	1,185	50	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	5	...	...	35	3	8.5	249	25	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	6	1	16.6	14	2	14.3	215	30	13.9	...	...	...	279	28	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	7	...	...	10	1	10.0	192	27	14.0	...	...	...	542	58	10.7	892	26	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903	5	1	20.0	1	...	...	237	22	9.2	...	...	...	408	32	7.8	812	30	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	168	15	8.9	6	...	...	196	22	11.2	...	...	...	575	59	10.2	1,415	53	3.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	2	...	...	1	1	100.0	210	20	9.5	...	...	...	674	61	9.0	1,070	31	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	11	7.6	...	...	...	667	48	7.1	832	15	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	11	10.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	20	...	...	...	...	...	68	6	8.8	...	...	...	635	32	5.0	1,110	24	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
*1909	2	...	...	...	...	...	39	5	12.8	...	...	...	389	16	4.1	1,993	32	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
*1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	6	13.9	...	...	...	423	38	8.9	1,522	50	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
*1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	3	9.7	...	...	...	511	60	11.7	1,512	42	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
*1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	13.7	...	...	...	426	29	6.8	893	10	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	977	94	9.6	562	131	23.3	9,087	1,028	11.3	166	94	56.6	11,974	1,644	13.7	49,827	2,108	4.2	3,384	171	5.0	301	185	61.4

* In these years the actual Case-Mortality is shown, i.e., the actual Deaths occurring among the cases notified, though taking place after 31st December.

PHTHISIS.

The year under review is the ninth in the City's experience of Phthisis notification. The number of cases reported to the Department since notification became compulsory is as follows :—

In 1907 the Notifications numbered 651 or 2·0 per 1000.			
„ 1908	„	„	713 „ 2·2 „ „
„ 1909	„	„	744 „ 2·3 „ „
„ 1910	„	„	763 „ 2·3 „ „
„ 1911	„	„	1052 „ 3·3 „ „
„ 1912	„	„	1255 „ 3·8 „ „

All duplicate notifications are excluded from these figures, but the deaths which occurred and in connection with which no notification had been received are included.

The incidence of Phthisis in the several Wards of the City is shown in the following Table :—

Notifications. Rate per 1000.					Notifications. Rate per 1000.				
Calton	...	...	129	5·5	Broughton	...	...	48	3·0
Canongate	...	...	116	4·7	St Stephen's	...	...	66	3·6
Newington	...	...	42	2·1	St Andrew's	...	...	52	4·5
Morningside	...	...	31	1·3	St Giles	...	...	192	7·4
Merchiston	...	...	45	1·9	Dalry	...	...	89	4·0
Gorgie	...	...	62	3·1	George Square	...	...	116	4·9
Haymarket	...	...	21	1·4	St Leonard's	...	...	137	5·6
St Bernard's	...	...	43	2·6	Portobello	...	...	48	2·8
Notifications from Institutions, not allocated to Wards					...	...	...	18	

The outstanding feature in connection with these figures is the high incidence of Phthisis in the older and more densely populated districts of the City. The five Wards—Calton, Canongate, St Giles, St Leonard's, and George Square—which together form what is known as the “Old Town,” show attack-rates much in excess of the City as a whole. The number of notifications allocated to these Wards was 690 or 54·9 per cent. of the whole.

In the Wards to which I have referred, the housing conditions are far from what they should be. A large proportion of the inhabitants live in densely-packed tenements, which, in many cases, enter off narrow sunless closes. There can be no doubt that in all large cities the housing question forms the chief barrier to the success of any effort that is being made to combat this disease.

The solution of the housing difficulty in these districts lies in the ratepayers facing a large expenditure so that properties here and there may be acquired and improvements effected with such satisfactory results as are seen in Tron Square and High School Yards. Meantime, much good is accruing from the efforts of the Local Authority in dealing with insanitary property, and the following Table shows the number of houses certified as uninhabitable during the last six years :—

Years.				No. of Houses.
1907	...	...	...	250
1908	...	...	...	130
1909	...	...	...	—
1910	...	...	...	190
1911	...	...	...	360
1912	...	...	...	241
Total			...	<u>1171</u>

The deaths from Phthisis last year numbered 406, representing a mortality-rate of 126 per 100,000 living. The corresponding rate for the previous year was 122, and for the preceding five years, 115.

In the Table on page 27 the deaths are classified according to Wards.

Disinfection was carried out after all Phthisis deaths, and on removal of patients to Hospital or from one house to another. The total number of houses disinfected after Tuberculous disease was 1178, representing 2390 apartments, while no fewer than 9843 articles were removed for steam disinfection.

Hospital or Sanatorium Treatment. Dr James, the Consulting Physician at the City Hospital, reports :—

The total number of patients admitted to the City Hospital from 15th July to the end of December 1912 was 118, of which 63 were males, and 55 females. Of this number 52 were Insured persons, 33 being males and 19 females. These latter are indicated in Tables III. and IV. thus†.

Of the 63 male cases, 51 showed the tubercle bacillus in the sputum persistently, or at one time or other, whilst in 12 repeated examinations failed to find it. In this way, of the male cases 51 were positive and 12 negative. Similarly, of the 55 female cases, 49 were positive and 6 negative.

	WARDS.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.	Sex.		Age Periods.								Rental.									
				Male.	Female.	Under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 25 years.	25 and under 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 55 years.	55 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.	Under £5.	£5 and under £8.	£8 and under £10.	£10 and under £12.	£12 and under £15.	£15 and under £20.	£20 and upwards.	Lodg- ing Houses.	Not Stated.	
I.	Calton	24	1·3	11	13	1	2	2	10	5	3	1	...	...	4	2	3	5	10	...	...	...
II.	Canongate	21	·8	10	11	1	3	1	7	5	1	2	1	...	7	4	3	1	3	1	...	...
III.	Newington	16	·8	5	11	...	2	1	7	4	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	3	3	5	...	...
IV.	Morningside	18	·7	9	9	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	4	12	...	...
V.	Merchiston	10	·4	6	4	1	2	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	3	...	...
VI.	Gorgie	18	·9	10	8	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	...	...	1	5	7	1	4	...	...	...
VII.	Haymarket	5	·3	4	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...
VIII.	St Bernard's	9	·5	3	6	...	...	1	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	...	...
IX.	Broughton	18	1·1	10	8	...	...	4	5	4	3	2	...	...	3	...	4	5	2	3	...	...
X.	St Stephen's	20	1·1	11	9	1	1	3	6	6	1	2	...	...	4	2	3	4	4	2	...	...
XI.	St Andrew's	14	1·2	5	9	...	...	2	8	3	...	1	...	...	3	2	5	2	1	...	...	...
XII.	St Giles	38	1·4	22	16	4	1	5	10	9	5	4	...	...	19	3	2	2	4	...	5	...
XIII.	Dalry	24	1·0	12	12	1	3	1	8	5	4	2	...	...	...	3	7	4	10	...	...	...
XIV.	George Square	36	1·5	22	14	2	...	2	8	10	6	7	1	...	7	4	1	3	7	8	5	...	
XV.	St Leonard's	24	·9	12	12	2	4	2	3	6	6	1	...	...	9	4	3	4	3	...	...	...
XVI.	Portobello	19	1·1	13	6	3	2	...	5	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	4	4	4	6	...	...
Institutions in the City (Home address not stated).		7	...	5	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Transferred from other Districts.	80	...	52	28	...	6	6	15	14	17	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
	Elsewhere	5	...	4	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Total	406	1·2	226	180	19	30	35	107	90	62	45	18	12	58	33	46	45	63	47	10	92	

As regards these male and female negative cases, there can be no doubt that most of them may yet be regarded as being, or having been tubercular, but, in a considerable proportion of them, to other conditions, *e.g.*, bronchitis, emphysema, lung fibrosis, catarrhal pneumonic processes, and cardiac diseases, etc., their maladies must be ascribed.

Of the 51 positive male cases, 24 died, and of the 49 positive female cases, 15 died. On the other hand, of the 12 negative male cases, 2 died, the causes of death being in the one instance catarrhal pneumonia, in the other a fatal pulmonary hæmorrhage, whilst of the 6 negative female cases 2 died, one of peritonitis, the other of meningitis.

The duration of the malady could not be ascertained in every case precisely, but the following Table shows this in the male and female cases in which it could be fairly well ascertained.

TABLE I.—Duration of the disease on admission in 31 male cases, and in 45 female cases, showing sputum positive.

SEX.	AGE PERIODS.					
	Under 1 year.	Under 2 years.	Under 3 years.	Under 4 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 years and over.
Males	12	11	5	3	3	3
Females	25	5	5	7	2	1

Classification of Cases. In the classification of the cases two schemes have been followed. One is that of Turban under which the cases are classified I., II., and III., according to the morbid anatomical changes in the lungs. The other is a prognostic classification, based not only on the amount of disease in the lung, but also on the patient's history, general condition, presence of complications, etc. In it the patients are classified as A, B, and C, A representing those in whom arrest or recovery was probable, B those in whom arrest or improvement might be hoped for, and C those in whom either no improvement or downward progress was to be anticipated.

The following Table shows these classifications in the 51 positive male cases and in the 49 positive female cases:—

TABLE II.

MALES.				FEMALES.		
Turban	I.	II.	III.	I.	II.	III.
	5	19	27 = 51	6	20	23 = 49
Prognostic	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
	3	18	30 = 51	4	20	25 = 49

The next Tables, III. and IV., show the results in the cases thus classified:—

TABLE III.—MALES.

NEGATIVE (12)—*i.e.*, Cases in which the tubercle bacillus was never found in the sputum.

1. Discharged recovered; pleurisy with effusion; 2 months in hospital.
2. †Discharged improved; definitely phthisis; 6 weeks in hospital.
3. *Still in hospital; emphysema, not phthisis.
4. Discharged improved after 6 weeks; an undoubted case with shrinking below clavicle and dulness over whole lung posteriorly.
5. †Discharged improved; emphysema, asthma, and bronchitis; genuine case; 5 months in hospital.
6. Still in hospital; hæmoptysis; both apices affected.
7. †*Discharged relieved; presystolic mitral with effusion into right plural sac; 3 months in hospital.
8. †Discharged very much improved; undoubted phthisis; 3 months in hospital.
9. †Discharged very much improved; definitely phthisis; chest clear; 3 months in hospital.
10. †Discharged very much improved; dulness at right apex still; 3 months in hospital.
11. Died from frequent profuse hæmorrhages; $1\frac{3}{4}$ months in hospital.
12. †*Died from repeated hæmorrhages; a catarrhal pneumonia; $3\frac{1}{4}$ months in hospital.

* Probably non-tubercular cases.

POSITIVE (51)—*i.e.*, Cases in which the tubercle bacillus was more or less constantly present in the sputum.

A's (3)

Stage of
Turban.

- I. †Discharged greatly improved after 2 months.
- I. Discharged at own request after $3\frac{1}{2}$ months; improved.
- II. †Discharged very much improved after 3 months.

† Insured persons.

B's (18)

- II. Cardiac case; enlarged heart; irregular pulse; still in hospital.
- II. †Discharged in excellent condition after 5 months.

Stage of
Turban.

- II. Discharged much improved ; sputum negative on discharge ; 7 months in hospital.
- III. †Discharged much improved after 6 months.
- II. †Went out very much improved ; sputum negative on discharge ; 6 months in hospital.
- II. Went out at own request not improved ; 2 months in hospital.
- II. Discharged much improved ; laryngeal ; improved very much with inhalations ; 7 months in hospital.
- I. †Discharged improved after 4 months.
- II. †Discharged very much improved ; sputum negative on discharge ; 4 months in hospital.
- III. †Died after $3\frac{1}{2}$ months ; did well at first, but suffered from an attack of gastric catarrh and never picked up.
- II. †Discharged for breach of regulations much improved ; 4 months in hospital.
- II. †Discharged improved after 4 months.
- III. †Discharged improved after 5 months, but will probably go back.
- II. Discharged much improved after 5 months.
- II. †Discharged much improved ; chest much drier ; tuberculin ; $4\frac{1}{2}$ months in hospital.
- III. †Discharged very well ; only few creps at left apex ; 4 months in hospital.
- III. †Still in hospital ; extensive disease ; has been in for $5\frac{1}{2}$ months.
- II. Still in hospital ; improving slightly ; admitted 12th November 1912.

C's (30)

- III. Died after 3 months.
- II. Died after 6 months ; alcoholic neuritis of lower limbs ; diarrhoea.
- III. †Died after 10 months in hospital.
- II. Went home at own request to die after 8 months in hospital.
- III. Went out much improved after 7 months.
- III. Died after 2 months.
- III. Went out to poorhouse at own request ; mitral systolic with œdema and albuminuria ; 8 months in hospital.
- II. Died after 6 months ; T.R. lysol.
- III. Died after 3 months ; paraplegia ; albuminuria ; abscesses.
- III. Died after 2 months ; cardiac complications.
- III. †Died after $6\frac{1}{4}$ months ; never showed any real improvement.
- III. Died after $4\frac{1}{2}$ months ; repeated hæmorrhages proved fatal.
- III. Still in hospital ; going downhill ; waxy liver ; admitted 11th October 1912.
- II. †Died after $3\frac{1}{2}$ months ; laryngeal ; was operated on, and part of epiglottis removed for dysphagia.
- II. Died after $2\frac{1}{4}$ months ; laryngeal.
- III. Died after $1\frac{1}{2}$ months ; albuminuria ; ascites.
- III. †Discharged at own request ; not improved ; bedridden ; 3 months in hospital.
- III. †Died after $2\frac{1}{4}$ months ; laryngeal ; hopeless from beginning.
- III. †Died after 3 months ; laryngeal.
- II. †Discharged much improved after 3 months.
- III. †Died after 3 months.
- III. Died after 4 days ; of hæmorrhage.
- III. †Died after 3 weeks.
- II. †Still in hospital ; admitted 3rd December 1912.
- I. †Discharged at own request ; improved ; laryngeal.
- III. Died after 1 month ; albuminuria—large white kidney.
- III. Died after 1 month ; hæmoptysis.
- III. Died after 14 days ; intestinal.
- III. Died after 4 months ; diabetes insipidus.
- III. †Died after 14 days ; intestinal.

† Insured persons.

TABLE IV.—FEMALES.

NEGATIVE (6).—*i.e.*, Cases in which the tubercle bacillus was never found in the sputum.

Stage of
Turban.

1. *Discharged recovered ; 12 days in hospital.
2. *Discharged improved ; 5 weeks in hospital.
3. Discharged much improved ; 3 months in hospital.
- 4.†*Discharged much improved ; 3½ months in hospital.
5. †Died after 4 months (meningitis).
6. Died after 2 months (peritonitis).

* Probably non-tubercular cases.

POSITIVE (49)—*i.e.*, Cases in which the tubercle bacillus was more or less constantly present in the sputum.

A's (4).

- I. †Discharged greatly improved after 6 months, but, owing to mitral disease, will never be fit.
- I. Greatly improved ; still in hospital.
- II. †Discharged improved after 5 months.
- II. †Discharged much improved after 3 months.

B's (20).

Stage of
Turban.

- I. Discharged improved after 3 months.
- II. Discharged improved after 4 months.

C's (25).

Stage of
Turban.

- III. Died after 3 weeks.
- III. Died after 2 months.

Stage of
Turban.

- I. Discharged improved after 3 months ; but mitral disease.
- II. Discharged improved after 2 months.
- I. Discharged *in statu quo* after 3 weeks.
- II. Still in hospital ; little progress.
- II. Discharged improved after one month ; own request.
- III. Discharged *in statu quo* after 3 months.
- II. Discharged *in statu quo*, after 4 months.
- III. Still in hospital *in statu quo*.
- I. Discharged improved after 3 months.
- II. Discharged improved after 6 months.
- II. †Died after 2 months (acute miliary tuberculosis).
- II. †Discharged improved after 6 weeks.
- III. †Discharged improved after 4 months
- II. †Improved ; still in hospital.
- III. †Discharged worse after 3 months.
- II. †Discharged improved after 3 months.
- II. †Still in hospital *in statu quo*.
- III. †Discharged much improved after 3 months.

Stage of
Turban.

- III. Died after 4 months.
- III. Discharged worse after 3 months.
- II. †Still in hospital *in statu quo*.
- III. Died after 5 months.
- III. Discharged ; no better after 3 months.
- III. Died after 2 weeks.
- III. Died after 5 weeks.
- III. Discharged *in statu quo* after 2½ months.
- II. Still in hospital ; worse.
- II. Discharged *in statu quo* after 4 months.
- III. Died after 5 weeks.
- III. Died after 3 weeks.
- III. †Died after 5 weeks.
- III. Died after 5 weeks.
- III. †Still in hospital ; worse.
- II. †Died after 1 month.
- II. †Died after 2 months (tubercular enteritis)
- II. †Died after 5 months.
- II. Discharged *in statu quo*, after 4 months.
- III. Died after 3 weeks (tubercular enteritis).
- III. Died after 5 months.
- III. Died on day of admission.
- III. Died after 10 weeks.

† Insured persons.

Dr Ker, the Resident Physician, reports in the following terms regarding the general work of the Phthisis section at the City Hospital :—

“In the first part of the year the admissions consisted, as in previous years, of advanced cases. It will be convenient to divide the patients, therefore, into two groups, those admitted before 15th July, at which date the Insurance Act came into force, and those admitted afterwards. From that date, it may be explained, patients in all stages were admitted and it might be reasonably expected that a different class of case would be treated. Up to the 15th July 97 patients were admitted, and the result of their treatment is summarised at the date of writing (15th March 1913) in the Tables given below. Of the 97 patients 49 or 50·5 per cent. died, 45 or 46·2 per cent. were improved sufficiently to allow of their discharge, and 3 or 3·09 per cent. remained in Hospital.

“Of the patients admitted after 15th July 63 were males and 55 females. Of the latter, however, one probably had not Phthisis and she is not included in the 117 patients shown in the 1st Table. There were at the date of writing (15th March) 37 of these patients remaining in Hospital, 32 had been discharged very much improved, 9 had returned home for various reasons, and 38 or 32·7 per cent. had died. There were 45 Insured patients treated, and of these 11 or 24·2 had died by 15th March, 16 had been discharged, in most instances very much improved, and 18 still remained in Hospital. Before the Insurance Act came into operation our patients with but few exceptions were really advanced cases. Of the 117, however, admitted after 15th July a fair proportion were early cases and in a good number the disease was not hopelessly advanced. Thus if we adopt the classification of Turban, unsatisfactory as it admittedly is, we find that 23 patients were in the first, 41 in the second, and 52 in the third stage. The advanced and bedridden cases were kept in wards quite apart from the patients whose condition was more favourable. Various forms of treatment were adopted, but on the whole preference was given to graduated exercise, and a fair proportion of the men were employed in light gardening work in the grounds. It is hoped during the spring to get this method of treatment more systematised, the extensive Hospital grounds lending themselves admirably to progress in this direction.

“The question of the possible risk to patients from the proximity of fever wards has been raised. Any one who has studied the annual reports of the Hospital will understand that there is no reason whatever to suppose that infection is carried either by the air or by the staff. The occasional outbreaks of various infections are always satisfactorily accounted for by the importation of infection from without, as is, for instance, the case with the Sick Children's Hospital or any other institution in which large numbers of children are to be found. And in any

ease it is a fact that, in all the years that Phthisis has been treated at Colinton Mains, there is no single instance of any Phthisis patient contracting an infectious disease."

PATIENTS ADMITTED AFTER 15TH JULY.

AGE-PERIOD.	DIED.		DISCHARGED IMPROVED.		DISCHARGED.		REMAINING.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0 — 10	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
10 — 20	1	3	4	2	...	...	1	3	14
20 — 30	2	7	3	5	2	1	8	10	38
30 — 40	8	3	4	4	...	4	6	1	30
40 — 50	5	2	3	2	1	...	2	3	18
50 — 60	5	1	2	...	...	1	4	...	13
60 — 70	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
70 — 80	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL - -	21	17	18	14	3	6	21	17	117

The following Table shows the ages of the patients admitted during the year up to 15th July :—

AGE-PERIOD.	MALE.			FEMALE.			TOTAL.
	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	
1 — 10	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
10 — 20	2	3	1	2	5	...	13
20 — 30	8	6	1	5	7	1	28
30 — 40	8	7	...	8	6	...	29
40 — 50	8	6	...	3	3	...	20
50 — 60	1	...	...	1	1	...	3
60 — 70	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL - -	30	23	2	19	22	1	97

Table showing the duration of Hospital residence of patients admitted up to 15th July who died or were discharged :—

Length of Detention.	Died.	Discharged.
Under one week - -	5	...
One to four weeks - -	12	2
One to two months - -	14	7
Two to three months - -	9	9
Three to four months - -	3	9
Four to five months - -	2	5
Five to six months - -	1	4
Six to nine months - -	...	4
Nine months to one year -	3	3
Over one year - - -	...	1
Total -	49	44

ENTERIC FEVER.

The cases of Enteric Fever notified last year numbered 29. This is the lowest ever recorded for the City. Of this number two persons came from districts outwith Edinburgh for treatment in one of its public institutions. After admission, it was discovered that the patients were suffering from “Enteric,” and they were then removed to the City Hospital.

The number of cases of Enteric Fever notified in each of the preceding 10 years has been as follows:—

Year.				Notifications.	Year.				Notifications.
1902	...	...	...	192	1907	...	...	...	103
1903	..	...	...	237	1908	...	...	...	68
1904	...	...	...	196	1909	...	...	...	39
1905	...	...	...	210	1910	...	...	...	43
1906	...	...	...	144	1911	...	...	...	31

The admissions to Hospital numbered 45, and of these only 27 suffered from Enteric Fever, a smaller number than ever previously admitted. The other diseases treated included 4 cases of lobar pneumonia, 2 of tubercular meningitis, and 12 of other conditions. The case mortality of the Enteric patients was 14·8 per cent., but the numbers dealt with are so small as to have no value. One patient died within a few hours of admission. The principal complications noted were 4 instances of relapse, 3 of hæmorrhage, 1 of phlebitis, and 1 of cholecystitis. The last case was especially interesting, as developing in convalescence. The patient was removed to the Royal Infirmary and subjected to operation, the gall-bladder, which was much inflamed and presented abscesses in its walls, being excised. A good recovery was made.

Table showing the Age and Sex of Enteric patients treated in Hospital.

AGE-PERIODS.			Under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	TOTAL.
Patients Recovered	{	Males ...	1	3	4	2	1	...	...	...	11
		Females ..	...	1	...	1	4	1	3	2	12
Do.	Died	{									
		{									
					</						

Hospital Death-rate 14·8 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA.

The notifications of this disease numbered 426, as compared with 605 in the previous year, and an average for the preceding five years of 512.

The figures for the year represent a case-rate of 132 per 100,000 of the population, as against an average rate of 160 for the previous five years.

The mortality was 29, or 6·8 per cent. of the cases notified, and it is satisfactory to note that the case-rate since 1880 has been lower on two occasions only.

Of the cases notified, 396, or 93 per cent., were removed to the City Hospital, while 30 were treated at home.

There were admitted to the Diphtheria Pavilions at the City Hospital 477 patients notified as Diphtheria or as "observation" for that disease. Of these, 396 cases were finally diagnosed as Diphtheria, while 31 were found to be suffering from other conditions, chiefly laryngitis and different forms of tonsillitis. The remaining 50 patients were "healthy carriers" of the diphtheria bacillus, and were kept isolated in Hospital as long as the germs could be recovered from the throat or nose.

Of the 396 patients who suffered from Clinical Diphtheria, only 25, or 6·2 per cent., died, as against a case mortality of 7·2 and 11·0 per cent. in the two preceding years. The type of disease in the early part of the year was, however, fairly severe, and 7 hæmorrhagic or "toxic" cases, all of which proved fatal, were admitted. In the second half of the year a mild type of infection was prevalent. Throughout the whole twelve months laryngeal cases were relatively uncommon, only 37 coming under observation, and no fewer than 8, or 21·6 per cent., of these proved fatal. In half of the fatal cases, however, the laryngeal condition had nothing to do with the cause of death. Seven patients were intubated, and 2 died—a mortality of 28·5 per cent. The nasopharynx was implicated in 34 patients, and, as usual, this type of the disease was the most fatal, 10 cases, or 29·4 per cent., terminating fatally.

Paralysis affected 40 patients, the percentage incidence being 10·1, as against 14·3 in the previous year. Albuminuria was noted in only 18·4 per cent. of the cases treated. Serum sequelæ were observed in 49 patients, or 12·3 per cent. They were in no case severe, and arthritis was only observed on 5 occasions.

No patient, who received antitoxin on the first day of illness, succumbed. The importance of early treatment with serum is well shown by the following figures :—

Of 104 patients first injected on the 1st or 2nd days of illness 1·9 per cent. died.

Of 188 patients first injected on the 3rd or 4th days of illness 4·2 per cent. died.

Of 67 patients first injected on the 5th or 6th days of illness 14·9 per cent. died.

Of 29 patients first injected on the 7th day of illness or after 13·7 per cent. died.

The appended Table gives the Age and Sex of the 396 Patients finally diagnosed as Clinical Diphtheria, “carrier” cases being excluded.

AGE PERIODS.		Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 3 years.	3 and under 4 years.	4 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	TOTAL.
Recovered	Males ...	3	3	11	10	19	61	22	12	19	4	...	164
	Females	...	2	10	8	17	62	36	25	40	5	3	208
Died ...	Males ...	...	1	1	1	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	12
	Females	...	1	1	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	12
TOTAL ...		3	7	23	20	40	136	58	37	60	9	3	396

Hospital Mortality 6·2 per cent. as compared with a mortality among cases treated at home of 16·6 per cent.

To enable the variations in the prevalence of Diphtheria to be more clearly understood, the following Table has been prepared to show the case-rate per 100,000 of the population in each Ward of the City.

Wards.				Case-rate per 100,000.	Wards.				Case-rate per 100,000.
Calton	...	...	...	81	Broughton	...	...	...	391
Canongate	...	...	...	86	St Stephen's	...	...	...	154
Newington	...	...	...	85	St Andrew's	...	...	...	155
Morningside	...	...	...	96	St Giles	...	...	...	116
Merchiston	...	...	...	124	Dalry	...	...	...	167
Gorgie	...	...	...	152	George Square	...	...	...	85
Haymarket	...	...	...	94	St Leonard's	...	...	...	58
St Bernard's	...	...	...	151	Portobello	...	...	...	202

For the whole City, 132 per 100,000.

It will be observed from the foregoing Table that the number of cases in Broughton Ward was greatly in excess of that recorded as existing in the other Wards, or for the City as a whole. This was due to an outbreak of the disease which occurred in that Ward towards the end of the year, in the course of which a considerable number of persons were affected with the disease.

The cause of the out-break was definitely traced to an infected milk supply, and the removal of the source of infection was immediately followed by the cessation of the out-break.

In the month of October the Public Health Committee adopted, on my suggestion, a system for obtaining swabs from the apparently unaffected members of households where a case of Diphtheria had been notified. The arrangement was announced to members of the medical profession in a circular, as appended.

SIR,

DIPHTHERIA.

In almost every instance in which a case of Diphtheria occurs in a household, I consider it desirable in the public interest to have Swabs taken from the throats of the other members of the household.

The Public Health Committee have agreed to my suggestion that a fee of one and sixpence *in respect of each Swab* should be paid in all cases in which I request the Medical Attendant to carry out this work.

I feel certain I can depend upon your kind co-operation in this matter.

I am,

Yours truly,

A. MAXWELL WILLIAMSON, M.D.

Since the adoption of this system, 998 swabs have been obtained from contacts residing in houses from which a case of Diphtheria had been notified. As a result of bacteriological inquiry, no fewer than 58 persons (5·8 per cent.), who showed no clinical symptoms of the disease, were reported as having the bacillus of Diphtheria present in their throats. These, being active carriers of the disease, were at once isolated by removal to the City Hospital, where they were detained under observation until such time as negative swabs were obtained.

The addresses of all houses where cases of Diphtheria were reported to exist were intimated to the Sanitary Inspector and Burgh Engineer, in order that the drains and sanitary appliances might be inspected. From the Reports of the latter, it appears that defects in drains were discovered in 141 instances.

SCARLET FEVER.

The total number of cases notified was 893, as compared with 1075 in 1911, and 1512 in 1910.

The number of cases registered in 1912 is one of the lowest since the adoption of Notification in 1879. On four occasions only, during the period of 33 years, has the number of cases been less, viz. :—

1888.	1901.	1902.	1905.
618	892.	812	832

The deaths from Scarlet Fever numbered 10, and is the lowest ever recorded for the City. The case-rate also forms a record, being only 1·1 per cent. of the cases notified.

Of the total cases notified, 848 or 94·9 per cent. were removed to Hospital, 819 to the City Hospital, and 29 to Portobello Hospital.

The observations of Dr Ker on the cases treated in Hospital are here appended.

In all 819 patients were treated, and of these 10, or 1·2 per cent. died. This is a considerably lower mortality than last year's, and shows how mild the prevalent type of Scarlet Fever in Edinburgh at present is. Six patients, however, suffered from malignant or toxic Scarlet Fever, and all of these died. There were only 22 septic cases, and these were less severe than usual, only one patient succumbing to an attack of this type.

The incidence of the more common complications is shown below—

Arthritis occurred in 19 or 2·3 per cent. of the cases.		
Nephritis (including late albuminuria) in 31 or 3·7 per cent.		
Adenitis	„	78 or 9·5 per cent.
Otorrhœa	„	52 or 6·3 per cent.
Rhinorrhœa	„	51 or 6·2 per cent.

In addition to the above, 3 patients suffered from endocarditis, and 1 from pericarditis. The infectivity rate of discharged patients was 2·8 per cent., a not very satisfactory figure, but none the less an improvement on last year. Throughout the twelve months, periods varying from three days to a week were passed in a quarantine ward after disinfection. Nothing, I think, illustrates better the great difficulties connected with the question of return cases than the fact that this extra precaution was not attended with more striking results. Still the change, such as it is, has been in the right direction, and it must always be remembered that return cases are not infrequently infected from some other source than the patient

discharged from Hospital. Only 5 of the 24 infecting cases had been less than 7 weeks detained in Hospital, and infection occurred after detention as long as 78 and 84 days. The figures, indeed, as in former years, indicate clearly that mere length of detention will never prevent return cases.

Table showing the Age and Sex of Scarlet Fever Patients treated in the City Hospital.

AGE-PERIODS.		Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 3 years.	3 and under 4 years.	4 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	TOTAL.
Patients Recovered	Males ...	2	13	27	29	31	174	69	31	12	5	...	393
	Females ...	3	6	14	39	28	172	93	21	32	7	1	416
„ Died ...	Males ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	7
	Females ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
Total ...		5	20	41	68	60	347	166	52	46	13	1	819

Hospital Death-rate 1·2 per cent.

ERYSIPELAS.

The total number of cases notified last year was 239, as compared with 241 the previous year. There were 10 deaths, or a case-mortality of 4·1 per cent. This is the lowest rate recorded since 1907.

There were admitted to Hospital 173 cases, and of these 136 were instances of true Erysipelas, the remainder being examples of Cellulitis and different varieties of skin inflammation. Of the Erysipelas cases 6, or 4·4 per cent., terminated fatally.

In 128 of the cases the face was the situation first affected; in 4, various parts of the trunk; in 3, the leg; and in 1, the arm. Relapses were only noted in 4 patients, an extremely small proportion judging by previous experience. As is usual, a very considerable number of the patients, 28, had suffered from the disease on previous occasions. Of these 19 had had one attack, 4 two, 2 three, 1 five, and 2 “several.” The only infectious disease at all comparable to Erysipelas in this respect is Influenza.

Table showing the Age and Sex of Erysipelas Patients treated in Hospital.

AGE-PERIODS.			Under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 and under 70 years.	70 and under 80 years.	TOTAL.
Patients Recovered	{	Males ...	4	1	11	5	13	11	6	3	...	54
		Females ...	6	4	11	15	12	18	7	2	1	76
Died	{	Males ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
		Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4
Total ...			10	5	22	20	26	31	14	6	2	136

Hospital Mortality, 4·4 per cent.

MEASLES.

The deaths from this disease during 1912 numbered 132 as compared with 67 in 1911.

The death-rate last year was ·41 per 1000 of the population, and is considerably higher than the average of the last five years, viz.—·24.

Measles does not come under the category of Notifiable Diseases, and it is therefore impossible to submit information regarding the incidence of attack. Details are confined to the deaths occurring in the City and cases removed to the Hospital.

In all 1092 patients were admitted to the Wards at the Hospital. Three of them suffered only from Rubella (German Measles), 20 were instances of other conditions, chiefly varieties of Erythema, and the remaining 1069 were cases of Measles. Of these over 1000 were admitted in the first six months of the year.

The death-rate, 6·5 per cent., was higher than that of the preceding year but considerably lower than that of 1910. As usual, Broncho-Pneumonia was the most frequent cause of death, 58 or rather over 50 per cent. of the patients affected with this complication succumbing, as against 26 per cent. in the preceding year. This marked difference may be largely attributed to the cold, wet season, which prevented the open-air treatment of these patients being effectively carried out. A feature of the year was the unusual frequency of Purulent Conjunctivitis, 3·2 per cent. of the patients being admitted with this complication. For the first time for many years instances of permanent damage to one or both eyes were noted,

4 children being disabled in this manner, the condition defying the most careful treatment. On the other hand Otorrhœa, as was the case also in the previous year, was comparatively rarely observed.

The percentage incidence of the principal complications is given below.

	Cases.	Percentage incidence.
Broncho-pneumonia - - -	113	or 10·5
Laryngitis (with or after the eruption) -	21	or 1·9
Otorrhœa - - -	28	or 2·6
Purulent Conjunctivitis - - -	35	or 3·2
Enteritis (in convalescence) - - -	16	or 1·4

Table showing the Sex and Age of Measles Patients treated in Hospital.

AGE-PERIODS.		Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 3 years.	3 and under 4 years.	4 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 and under 70 years.	70 and under 80 years.	TOTAL.
Patients Recovered	{ Males ...	18	67	79	77	64	125	20	9	7	1	1	...	...	...	468
	{ Females ...	28	76	86	93	68	115	13	25	22	4	...	...	...	...	530
" Died	{ Males ...	13	25	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
	{ Females ...	7	11	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	25
Total ...		66	179	175	172	132	241	33	35	29	5	1	...	...	1	1069

Hospital Mortality, 6·5 per cent.

WHOOPIING-COUGH.

There were 80 deaths from Whooping-Cough last year, 78 of which occurred during the first five years of life. Of these, 38 were under one year of age, and 25 between the age of one and two.

The mortality-rate was ·24 per 1000, as compared with ·37 for the preceding five years.

These figures indicate clearly that this disease is one of the most fatal in the infectious group amongst children in the early years of life. As shown in Ward Table on page 22, the deaths are not confined to any particular district of the City. I am endeavouring to utilise to the fullest extent the accommodation at my disposal in the City Hospital for the treatment of this disease. Unfortunately, parents are not disposed to treat the disease seriously, and in far too many cases it is only when complications supervene that they can be convinced of the necessity of hospital treatment.

In all, 223 patients were admitted to Hospital, and other 10 who were supposed to be suffering from the disease were found to be affected with some other condition. The death-rate was considerably higher than in recent years, reaching the figure of 13·4 per cent., 30 deaths having occurred in all. The percentage, high as it is, compares favourably with the 18 per cent. which was the average for many years in the old Hospital. It may be in part explained by the fact that a much higher proportion of the patients than usual were under 2 years of age, and the destructive character of the disease in such young children is well shown in the Table appended. The cold and damp season, moreover, was unfavourable for the open-air treatment of the broncho-pneumonia with which more than one quarter—56—of the patients were admitted, and the case mortality of this complication was therefore unusually high. In 6 cases the supervention of convulsions contributed to the fatal result, and 1 death was attributable to Raynaud's disease, gangrene affecting all the extremities. The higher case mortality of females, noticed in the statistical table, is in accordance with the experience of many observers, but has only been noticed in Edinburgh in the last two years, in which the difference in favour of the males has been very well marked. Of minor complications 2 instances of sub-conjunctival hæmorrhage and 1 of prolapse of the rectum may be mentioned.

Table showing Age and Sex of Whooping-Cough Patients treated in Hospital.

AGE-PERIODS.			Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 3 years.	3 and under 4 years.	4 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 20 years.	20 and under 60 years.	60 years.	TOTAL.
Patients Recovered	{	Males ...	13	23	23	7	12	12	...	...	1	91
		Females ...	13	22	19	18	11	18	1	...	...	102
Do.	Died	{ Males ...	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
		{ Females ...	9	7	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	21
Total ...			38	56	44	28	24	31	1	...	1	223

Males - - 9 died, or 9·0 per cent.
 Females - - 21 „ 17·0 „
 Total cases - 30 „ 13·4 „

CHICKEN-POX.

In all, 74 patients were admitted to Hospital. Three suffered from seabies, 1 from dermatitis, and 2 from specific eruptions. The remaining 68 were diagnosed as Chicken-pox, and all recovered.

Table showing Age and Sex of Chicken-pox Patients treated in Hospital.

AGE-PERIODS.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 3 years.	3 and under 4 years.	4 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	TOTAL.
Males	1	4	4	2	1	7	...	...	3	1	23
Females	4	9	5	3	...	13	9	1	1	...	45
Total	5	13	9	5	1	20	9	1	4	1	68

M U M P S.

Twenty-five cases of this disease were admitted to Hospital, and none proved fatal. There were no complications.

AGE PERIODS.	Under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	TOTAL.
Males ... ..	...	5	1	1	1	...	...	8
Females	3	5	1	1	4	2	1	17
Total	3	10	2	2	5	2	1	25

OTHER DISEASES.

Of 8 patients notified as Cerebro-spinal Meningitis only 1 in reality suffered from that infection, and this case terminated fatally. Of the others, 4 suffered from Meningitis due to other causes, and all died.

Four patients were admitted suffering from Puerperal Fever, and of these 1 died, the others making a good recovery.

DISINFECTION.

The following particulars give in detail the extent of the work of disinfection carried out during the year by the Department.

This Table shows the number of Houses, etc., dealt with during each of the last three years.

	1910.		1911.		1912.	
	Number.	Apart-ments.	Number.	Apart-ments.	Number.	Apart-ments.
Dwelling houses, Hotels, etc. :--						
After Tuberculous Diseases 	666	1288	913	1521	1178	2390
,, other ,, 	3714	5446	4245	6246	5399	8433
Schools 	54	1344	73	2285	180	4760

The articles removed last year from the above dwellings for steam disinfection are detailed in the next Table.

Description.	No. of Articles.		Description.	No. of Articles.	
	After Tuberculous Diseases.	After Other Diseases.		After Tuberculous Diseases.	After Other Diseases.
Mattresses and Palliasses ...	603	2,803	Body Clothes ...	1,644	33,892
Blankets, Sheets, Quilts, etc.	3,387	17,637	Carpets and Rugs ...	96	1,522
Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, etc.	2,295	9,030	Miscellaneous ...	443	8,418
Curtains, Table Covers, Wraps, etc. ...	277	4,143	Destroyed by request	756	352
Table Napery, Toilet Covers, Towels, etc. ...	342	5,973	Total ...	9,843	83,770

The **Reception House**, which is in conjunction with the Disinfecting Station was required to deal with 194 contacts. Of that number 100 were children, and 94 were adults.

The number of verminous persons treated last year was 176, of whom 105 were adults and 71 were children.

Two public vehicles were disinfected during the year, and 248 books belonging to the Public Libraries were also sent in to the Department for the same purpose.

CITY MORTUARY.

During the year 119 bodies were removed to the Mortuary at a cost to the Local Authority of £4, 8s. 6d.

The following Table shows the number removed to the Mortuary during the last five years, together with the expenditure incurred in connection with their removal :—

Year.	Number.			Cost of Removal.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1908	103	68	171	£20 1 0
1909	98	59	157	13 7 6
1910	82	41	123	7 11 6
1911	76	40	116	7 10 0
1912	79	40	119	4 8 6

INTERMENTS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

The Department was applied to in 118 instances where the relatives of deceased persons represented their inability to meet the cost of burial. As the result of inquiries which were made it was found that one of the deceased was insured, 2 had been in receipt of parish relief, 9 of the applicants had sufficient means, and 7 others withdrew their applications.

The funerals of the remaining 99 deceased persons,—39 adults and 60 children—were provided for by the Department, and the net expenditure involved was £85, 6s. 4d.

Appended is a Table showing the total expenditure in connection with the removal of bodies and interments during the last five years.

Year.	Number.	Total Cost of Interments and Removals.	Sums Recovered from Relatives.	Net Expenditure.
1908	104	£100 1 6	£5 8 0	£94 13 6
1909	107	102 19 0	7 16 6	95 2 6
1910	90	90 6 6	8 17 3	81 9 3
1911	86	97 6 6	6 13 4	90 13 2
1912	99	95 18 0	6 3 2	89 14 10

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS AT USHER INSTITUTE.

The following Table shows the number of specimens submitted for Bacteriological examination, and reported on by the Usher Institute of Public Health under agreement with the University authorities.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
For Tubercle :—													
Number of Examinations -	78	74	97	81	106	98	65	54	65	90	91	80	979
Positive - - -	31	20	16	9	26	36	21	17	19	24	28	21	268
Negative - - -	47	54	81	72	80	62	44	37	46	66	63	59	711
For Enteric :—													
Number of Examinations -	10	6	8	7	8	3	5	3	11	11	6	11	89
Positive - - -	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	9
Negative - - -	8	5	8	6	8	3	4	3	8	10	6	11	80
For Diphtheria :—													
Number of Examinations -	115	84	105	93	48	64	52	40	195	393	343	303	1835
Positive - - -	19	16	16	9	7	11	6	12	36	38	43	48	261
Negative - - -	96	68	89	84	41	53	46	28	159	355	300	255	1574
											Total	-	2903

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During the year 1500 notices have been sent to Headmasters of schools intimating the existence of infectious disease in the homes of pupils, and 1263 certificates have been granted at the Public Health Office enabling children to return to School.

I have again to acknowledge my indebtedness to the Medical Officer of the School Board for the information he has been good enough to furnish regarding the existence of infectious disease, contagious disease, or verminous conditions occurring throughout the schools over which he has medical charge. This information is of the utmost importance to the Department, as it enables precautionary measures to be at once adopted.

CITY HOSPITAL.

REPORT BY RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the City Hospital for the year 1912. During the twelve months 3190 patients were admitted as against 2921 for the previous year, and 3171 for 1910. The large number of Measles cases treated did much to make this high total, for, so far as the more important diseases, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Enteric Fever were concerned, fewer patients came under treatment than in any year since the present Hospital has been in occupation. The daily average number of patients under treatment was 331.

The general health of the Staff was, as usual, extremely good. A certain number of nurses contracted the diseases with which their duties brought them in contact, 6 suffering from Scarlet Fever, 4 from Diphtheria, 2 from Enteric Fever, 2 from Measles, and one from Erysipelas. On the other hand, no member of the domestic staff contracted any infectious disease, a fact which suggests that aerial infection is rare, and that wardmaids, whose duties do not bring them in actual contact with the patients, can work with impunity in infected wards.

The usual classes for students were held during the year. In all 228 male and 15 female students attended and were divided into 9 classes, of which Dr James conducted two, while the remainder were taken by myself. I also held three classes for public health students, and of these 16 attended.

In my last report I stated that 4 of our nurses were the first to obtain the newly instituted Fever Certificate of the Local Government Board. In 1912 44 probationers submitted themselves for examination in some or all of the subjects, and 28, having completed their training, received the certificate. In all 15 "distinctions" were obtained for different subjects, and the success of the nurses reflects credit on their careful training by various members of the Staff.

In the summer 6 new shelters, each for two patients, were erected in the immediate neighbourhood of the Phthisis Wards. These proved invaluable, when, with the coming into force of the Insurance Act, great pressure was put upon our available accommodation. In the early winter a similar provision was made for female patients in association with the permanent pavilion newly set apart for Phthisis cases, and at the date of writing all the shelters are fully occupied. The ordinary routine painting work was carried out during the year, and three pavilions have been made very much more attractive in consequence.

I have once more to offer my best thanks to the Consulting Physician, Dr James, for much kind help given me during the year. In connection with the Phthisis Wards, in particular, he has had much extra work, and has given his time most ungrudgingly. I am also much indebted to the Matron and to the most competent Staff over which she presides. The Steward has, as previously, done much good and careful work, and I have every reason to be grateful to Dr Robertson and the medical assistants for their work in the wards and laboratory, and for their lectures to the probationers.

I have, Sir, the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

CLAUDE B. KER, M.D.

DOUBLE INFECTIONS.

The following instances of concurrent and contracted infection occurred.

Two Diseases concurrent on Admission.

	Cases.
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria	22
Scarlet Fever and Measles	2
Scarlet Fever and Chicken-pox	3
Scarlet Fever and Whooping-cough	6
Diphtheria and Measles	10
Diphtheria and Chicken-pox	1
Measles and Whooping-cough	7
Measles and Mumps	8
Whooping-cough and Chicken-pox	1
Whooping-cough and Mumps	1
Erysipelas and Diphtheria	1

Patients admitted with one disease and in the incubation stage of a second which developed in Hospital:—

Two cases of Scarlet Fever developed Measles.

One case of	„	„	Chicken-pox.
Two cases of	„	„	Whooping-cough.
Four cases of	„	„	Mumps.
Four cases of Measles	„	„	Whooping-cough.
Two cases of	„	„	Mumps.
Two cases of	„	„	Chicken-pox.
One case of Diphtheria	„	„	Chicken-pox.

As a result of these importations of infections a certain number of patients contracted a second disease in Hospital:—

One case of Erysipelas contracted	Diphtheria.
One „ Measles	„ Diphtheria.
One „ „	„ Mumps.
Four cases of Diphtheria	„ Scarlet Fever.
Seven „ Scarlet Fever	„ Measles.
Seven „ „	„ Chicken-pox.
Two „ „	„ Diphtheria.

In addition it may be noted that of the Scarlet Fever cases 66, or 8.04 per cent. were found on admission to be carriers of the *Diphtheria* bacillus. It is very gratifying, in these circumstances, to be able to report such an immunity from Post-Scarlatinal Diphtheria, as it is obvious that all such cases cannot be detected by one bacteriological examination of the throat secretion. Dr Robertson found in a series of 200 consecutive examinations of Measles patients that 6 per cent., a smaller proportion than in Scarlet Fever and no doubt explainable by the younger average age of the patients, were "carriers" on admission. The question, however, has never been as serious in the Measles as in the Scarlet Fever Wards, and no attempt was made to examine all patients throughout the year.

The number of patients contracting a second infectious disease was 23, or .72 per cent., a lower percentage than last year and one which, when the great possibilities of infection from importation from without are considered, may be regarded as quite satisfactory. It may be noted that 8 of those affected contracted only such mild conditions as Chicken-pox and Mumps, and that the few cases of Diphtheria were more of the bacteriological than the true clinical variety and caused no anxiety whatever. The really anxious cases are those in which Scarlet Fever has been contracted by Diphtheria patients, or Measles has attacked Scarlet Fever convalescents, and these, it will be noticed, were comparatively few. For the fourth year in succession no Measles patient took Scarlet Fever, and 3330 have passed through the wards in the four years.

The following Table contains a Summary of the Laboratory Examinations conducted at the City Hospital by the Medical Staff there during the Year 1912:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Examinations of Scarlatinal cases on admission for Diphtheria Bacilli:—													
Total Examinations . . .	77	42	71	38	70	64	64	50	58	118	71	97	820
Positive	8	3	6	4	10	2	2	3	9	7	3	9	66
Negative	69	39	65	34	60	62	62	47	49	111	68	88	754
Examinations for the bacillus of Diphtheria made in the Diphtheria Wards:—													
Direct examinations . . .	2	2	2	3	3	...	2	3	...	1	...	2	20
Cultures on admission . . .	57	44	40	25	32	19	21	28	72	55	52	49	494
Do. on Convalescence . . .	163	119	91	123	77	70	34	56	90	191	169	147	1330
Examinations for the bacillus of Diphtheria in Scarlet, Measles, Whooping-Cough, etc., Wards:—													
Total Examinations . . .	177	119	43	34	64	41	11	9	10	60	36	13	617
Positive	41	21	10	12	14	6	1	3	1	10	9	5	133
Negative	136	98	33	22	50	35	10	6	9	50	27	8	484
Examinations of Blood in cases of suspected Enteric for Widal's Re-action:—													
Total Examinations . . .	6	11	3	5	...	3	3	5	4	2	1	8	51
Positive	4	5	1	4	...	3	...	2	4	2	1	3	29
Negative	2	6	2	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	5	22
Examinations of Sputum for Tubercle Bacillus:—													
Total Examinations . . .	21	12	14	12	16	24	30	24	20	28	36	22	259
Positive	20	11	12	10	14	19	23	22	14	17	26	16	204
Negative	1	1	2	2	2	5	7	2	6	11	10	6	55
Miscellaneous . . . .	...	...	...	4	1	5	3	1	2	2	1	1	20

Making the Total for the Year . . . 3611

The following Table shows the cost per occupied bed per annum, together with the average number of beds occupied during 1912, and each of the seven preceding years :—

Years.	Daily average Number of Occupied Beds.	* Cost of Food.	† Cost of Maintenance.	Total Cost of Occupied Bed per annum.
1905	282	£22 1 6	£44 9 9	£66 11 3
1906	291	22 11 10	43 18 1	66 9 11
1907	340	23 14 5	42 3 11	65 18 4
1908	359	19 2 1	41 3 10	60 5 11
1909	362	18 12 5	40 3 7	58 16 0
1910	352	18 15 4	42 13 1	61 8 5
1911	353	18 13 7	41 17 2	60 10 9
1912	331	20 4 0	48 8 10	68 12 10

* Includes food for staff.

† Includes Salaries, Heating, Lighting, Upkeep of Buildings and Grounds, Taxes, etc.

The expenditure for Provisions is detailed below :—

Butcher Meat	£1430 3 2
Fish, Fowls, etc.	757 11 9
Butter, Cheese, and Bacon	920 1 8
Eggs	356 16 0
Groceries	824 18 11
* Milk	1407 12 4
Bread	788 3 3
Oatmeal and Flour	81 0 0
Potatoes and Vegetables	120 1 4
	<u>£6686 8 5</u>

* The total quantity was 35,436 gallons, an average of $96\frac{3}{4}$ gallons per day, equal to $2\frac{1}{4}$ pints per head per day.

The total cost of stimulants for the year amounted to £41, 2s. 0d., as against £51, 15s. 1d. in 1911, and was expended as follows :—

Phthisis Patients	£1 9 1
Enteric „	4 6 11
Diphtheria „	15 7 5
Scarlet Fever Patients	4 11 5
Erysipelas Patients	3 12 3
Measles Patients	7 16 0
Whooping-Cough Patients	3 6 6
Other Diseases	0 12 5
	<u>£41 2 0</u>

The cost of Serums during the year amounted to £205, 11s. 11d.

PART II.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

Reports relating

to

Meat Inspection, the

Inspection of Cow Byres, Dairies, Ice-Cream Shops,
Workshops, Bakehouses, and Hairdressing Saloons,

and the administration

of the 'Shops' Act, 'Food and Drugs' Acts,

and

'Rag Flock' Act.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of cattle dealt with at the Slaughter-house during the year was considerably less than for many years past. About six thousand fewer cattle were killed. This was owing to the restrictions imposed on the movement of cattle during the last months of the year on account of the prevalence of Foot and Mouth disease. The chief shortage was in cattle from Ireland—no animals being allowed from that country for several months, except to be killed at the port of landing. Carcases of animals killed at these ports were sent by rail to Edinburgh, and the supply of meat was well maintained in all the dead meat markets during the year.

There were nearly a thousand more pigs killed than in the previous year. Owing to the high price of pork, pig feeding has become very profitable.

There was an increase in imported meat from the previous year of about six thousand carcases of frozen and chilled beef, and five thousand carcases of frozen mutton ; while the number of frozen pork carcases remained practically the same.

There were 200 fewer carcases of veal. These arrive from Holland in a fresh state.

Considerable quantities of pork from Sweden continued to arrive weekly at Granton in cases and in bales. These consignments were generally quite sound.

A constant supervision was maintained at the Slaughter-house during the year—one inspector being constantly on duty there during killing hours, while the dead meat sale-yards and railway stations were visited daily, and the various shops, warehouses, and fruit stores had their usual attention. The seizures made in these places are set forth in the following Tables :—

The following visits were paid to shops, etc., during the year :—

No. of Visits.				No. of Visits.			
Butchers' shops	...	...	638	Railway stations	...	...	746
Provision shops	...	...	1045	Live stock sales	...	...	102
Fishmongers' shops	...	...	393	Cattle markets	...	...	102
Fruiterers' shops	...	...	594	Cured fish stores	...	...	20
Warehouses	...	...	24	Frozen meat stores	...	...	102
				Total	...	...	<u>3766</u>

The following gives an approximate estimate of the amount of foreign meat brought into the city during the year :—

North American Beef (Port-killed)	...	...	...	150 carcasses.
River Plate (principally), Chilled or Frozen, in qrs.	...	...	...	9,500 „
Boneless Meat, equal to	...	...	...	450 „
Frozen Pork in carcasses	...	...	...	100 „
River Plate and Australasian Mutton and Lamb	...	...	...	37,500 „
Dutch Veal (Fresh)	...	...	...	2,500 „

Beef carcasses weighed about 700 lbs. each.

Pork	„	„	60	„
Veal	„	„	90	„
Sheep and Lamb	„	„	46	„

Table showing the Number of Animals Slaughtered; also Carcases Seized and Condemned in the Slaughter-houses during the Year; and the Weight of the Condemned Carcases.

MONTH.	ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.						CARCASSES SEIZED AND CONDEMNED.					WEIGHT OF CONDEMNED CARCASSES (in lbs. avoird).				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Pigs.	Sheep.	TOTAL.		Cattle.	Calves.	Pigs.	Sheep.	TOTAL.	Beef.	Veal.	Pork.	Mutton.	TOTAL.
January	1,980	212	736	14,007	16,935		7	...	...	6	13	4,644	...	...	145	4,789
February	2,598	337	1,043	16,731	20,709		19	2	5	8	34	9,708	80	846	325	10,959
March	1,955	288	691	12,564	15,498		18	3	6	16	43	6,821	190	1,275	700	8,986
April	2,052	329	663	12,244	15,288		12	2	...	15	29	7,875	60	...	530	8,465
May	2,365	200	720	12,855	16,140		17	1	2	4	24	8,290	30	290	165	8,775
June	1,973	263	518	11,408	14,162		13	1	2	2	18	7,894	225	326	85	8,530
July	1,945	307	458	11,889	14,599		7	1	2	2	12	9,736	40	280	50	10,106
August	1,744	398	574	16,214	18,930		13	2	3	5	23	3,690	60	220	250	4,220
September	1,229	393	426	16,214	18,262		9	1	5	9	24	3,775	16	370	400	4,561
October	1,354	498	702	20,952	23,506		4	4	4	10	22	3,198	280	510	318	4,306
November	620	323	731	17,118	18,792		3	5	8	5	21	1,212	320	1,040	240	2,812
December	778	287	842	15,476	17,383		14	1	10	2	27	6,525	60	1,350	60	7,995
	20,593	3,835	8,104	177,672	210,204		136	23	47	84	290	73,368	1,361	6,507	3,268	84,504
Add parts of carcasses condemned for Injuries, etc.											...	1,695	...	12	362	2,069
TOTAL											...	75,063	1,361	6,519	3,630	86,573

Table showing the Diseases found in the Carcasses seized in the Slaughter-houses
and throughout the City.

DISEASE.					Cows.	Bullocks	Bulls.	Heifers.	Calves.	Pigs.	Sheep.	TOTAL.
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	32	84	12	11	2	38	...	179
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	16	26
Traumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	8	11
Swine Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Œdema	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Decomposing	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	5	15	33	56
Emaciation	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	10	17
Hæmatinurea	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	8
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Dystokia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Botriomyecosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Necrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTAL					39	96	14	11	20	62	81	323

Table showing the Extent of Infection in Condemned Tuberculous Carcases.

	Number of Animals	LUNGS.			HEART AND PERICARDIUM.			PLEURA.			LIVER.			SPLEEN.			BOWELS.			PERITONEUM.			UDDER.			LYMPHATIC GLANDS.			OTHER ORGANS.				3
		Slightly.	Considerably.	Severely.	Slightly.	Considerably.	Severely.	Slightly.	Considerably.	Severely.	Slightly.	Considerably.	Severely.	Slightly.	Considerably.	Severely.	Slightly.	Considerably.	Severely.	Slightly.	Considerably.	Severely.	Slightly.	Considerably.	Severely.	Larynx.	Kidneys.	Uterus.	Brain.				
Animals with one organ affected ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Emaciated.
Do. with two organs affected ...	44	24	8	12	24	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do. with three organs affected ...	43	19	9	15	19	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with four organs affected ...	15	5	4	6	5	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	6	5	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with five organs affected ...	8	3	2	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with six organs affected ...	14	4	6	4	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	4	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with seven organs affected ...	33	19	9	5	19	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	9	5	19	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with more than seven organs affected	11	3	3	5	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	3	3	5	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	169	78	41	50	77	41	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	33	38	34	24	23	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	169	169			168			66			44			124			81			12			58			5							

Table showing Seizures of Meat, etc., exposed for sale, or in transmission for sale, and the proceedings taken.

WHERE SEIZED.	DESCRIPTION.	Weight (in lbs. avoird.)	No Proceedings.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
In Granton Harbour	1 Pig's Head	12	1	...	...
In Grocer's Shop	1 Ham	12	1	...	...
In Central Meat Market	1 Ox Carcase	650	1	...	...
In Grocer's Shop	1 Ham	10	1	...	...
In Butcher's Shop	1 Cow's Udder	8	1	...	...
In Fruit Shop	Quantity of Fruit	126	...	...	1
„ „	Quantity of Fruit	50	...	...	1
In Edinburgh Meat Market	5 Pairs Rabbits ... ..	...	...	...	...
In Bakery	575 Half-bags of Flour ... ..	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	868	5	...	2

Table Showing Seizures of Meat, etc., in possession, but *not* exposed for sale.

WHERE SEIZED.	DESCRIPTION.	WEIGHT (in lbs. avoird.)
In Central Meat Market	1 Ox Carcase	300
In Waverley Station	15 Pig Carcases... ..	2,400
In Fruit Store	90 Bags of Carrots	9,900
In New Street Station	45 Boxes of Fish	630
	TOTAL	13,230

Summary of Meat, etc., seized in the City during the Year.

WHERE SEIZED.	WEIGHT (in lbs. avoirdupois).						
	Beef.	Veal.	Pork.	Mutton	Fish.	Fruit.	TOTAL.
Carcases condemned at Slaughter-houses	73,368	1,301	8,918	3,048	...	...	86,635
Parts condemned for injuries, etc.	1,695	...	...	362	...	...	2,057
In possession, but not exposed for sale	300	...	2,440	...	630	9,900	13,270
Exposed, or in transmission for sale	658	...	34	...	...	176	868
Total throughout the City	76,021	1,301	11,392	3,410	630	10,076	102,830

TUBERCULOSIS IN COWS.

	Number of Cows.
Total number of Cows slaughtered during the year	293
Do. condemned for Tuberculosis	32
Being a proportion of the total number of Cows slaughtered of ...	10·8 per cent.
Or a proportion of the total bovine species of	0·577 per cent.
There had been consigned from the City	2
Do. do. beyond the City	30
Number of cases where Udders were Tuberculous	12
Or a proportion of the total Cows affected of	37·5 per cent.
Cows with Tuberculous Udders supplying Edinburgh with Milk—	
From the City Byres and ordered out by the Inspector	1
Cows with Tuberculous Udders, from beyond the City... ..	11

COW BYRES.

During the year 5 dairy byres were vacated, but 2 of these were again occupied, making a reduction of 3 byre premises within the city. Three private byres were also vacated, and one new private byre was licensed.

The cow population of the city at the end of the year was 2,318, a reduction in the number of cows since the previous year of 128.

There are now only 70 dairy byre premises within the city, while milk is sent in from about 250 byre premises situated beyond the city boundary.

The past year has not been a prosperous one for dairymen, as owing to the restrictions imposed on the movement of cattle on account of the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease, the price of newly-calved cows for several months was almost prohibitive. On this account several dairymen have resolved to give up business at the ensuing term.

The cow byres have been kept in a fairly clean condition during the year, but some dairymen require constant supervision, in regard to cleanliness of their cows and premises.

Extra cows were discovered on several occasions housed in stables, sheds, and other unlicensed premises. In most cases these were removed when warning was given and written notices served. In two cases it was necessary to institute legal proceedings. In the one case a fine of £2 was imposed, and in the other an admonition was given.

The number of tuberculous cows discovered during the year was somewhat less than in former years, but then the number of cows is also decreasing year by year. Twenty-three cows were found suffering from this disease, and in ten cases the udder was affected in the early stages,—one quarter only being invaded. Tubercle bacilli were demonstrated in the milk in those cases. Eight other cows were found suffering from diseased conditions of different natures affecting the milk supply.

All the diseased cows were immediately removed when discovered, and most of them found their way to the north of England, being taken away by English dealers.

The following tables, etc., will indicate the extent of the work done during the year :—

Inspection of Byres :—

Number of dairy byres in city	...	...	...	...	70
do. private byres in city	...	...	...	...	6
do. sale byres in city	...	...	...	...	2
Total number of byre premises in city					78
New licences granted during the year	...	...	...	...	1
Licences withdrawn during the year	...	...	...	...	6
Number of cows in licensed byre premises	...	...	...	...	2318
do. do. in private byres	...	...	...	...	16
do. inspections of city byres	...	...	...	...	1126
do. inspections of byres beyond the city	..	...	...	...	20

Improvements effected :—

Byre floors repaired and made im-	|	Dung-pit repaired	...	...	...	1
pervious		Drainage improved	...	...	...	1
Courtyards repaired and drained	...	Broken windows repaired and re-				
Ventilation improved	...	glazed	...	...	...	2

Contraventions dealt with :—

Keeping cows in unlicensed premises	...	...	...	...	6
Stabling horses in byres	...	..	...	...	2
Putting straw on rafters over cows	...	...	...	...	3

Notices served requiring :—

Lime-washing of premises	...	...	80	|	Removal of cows from unlicensed			
Removal of manure	...	...	12		premises	...	...	4
Removal of diseased cows	...	...	35		Carrying out repairs, etc.	...	...	10

Prosecutions :—

For keeping cows in unlicensed premises one dairyman was fined £2.
One dairyman was admonished.

Cows ordered to be removed in terms of the Edinburgh Municipal and Police (Amendment) Act, 1891.

Suffering from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	23
Do. Mastitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. Contagious Mastitis	...	...	...	...	...	6
Do. Johne's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. Actinomycosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do. Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total					...	35

Sent to—

England	15	Hawick	1
Leith slaughter-house	9	Failed to trace	7
Edinburgh slaughter-house	3		—
		Total	35

DAIRIES.

There were rather fewer Dairy-keepers on the Register at the end of the year than at the beginning, the actual figures having been reduced from 446 to 438.

In the Table which follows, are given particulars of the work of inspection during the year, and the details afford an indication of the improvements which have been effected.

3 persons were summoned for contraventions of the Regulations, and convictions followed in each case. One was fined £1 for failing to keep the shop premises in a cleanly condition; another, for having dirty milk vessels in use, was fined 5s.; while a third was admonished for storing milk in a living room.

Every care continues to be exercised in order that the ideal of a pure milk supply may at least be brought nearer realisation. The proceedings to check the too common practice of wilful interference with the quality of the milk are detailed under the "Food and Drugs Heading" on another page. The necessity for the cleanliness of shop premises is being impressed with greater insistence on occupiers, and there are substantial signs of progress along these lines.

The premises are better equipped than ever before, to render cleanliness practicable with the minimum of trouble. The provision of covers on milk vessels, as described in previous Reports, together with the introduction of boilers where these did not hitherto exist, all contribute towards raising the standard of efficiency in this important calling.

It was noted that at one of the principal railway stations the empty milk cans were being stored in a manner likely to contribute to unnecessary risk from contamination, and it is satisfactory to record that representations made to the responsible officials brought about much needed reforms.

This reference to milk vessels outside the dairy premises suggests that those most directly concerned, namely the consumers, might do much to improve the inconsiderate methods too often employed in delivering to customers. In spite of the remonstrances of officials, it is an every-day occurrence to find messengers depositing a number of cans on the street at the mercy of any stray dogs, while the messenger is delivering in the adjoining tenement.

With a view to acquiring reliable information as to the amount of milk consumed in the City each day, enquiry was made in the ordinary course of visiting the milk

shops and cow byres to ascertain the average turn over in each. These enquiries were, almost without exception, readily responded to, and as the figures were compiled gradually, the results are free from such disturbing influences as holiday populations or other temporary conditions. The fact that these enquiries were made within a comparatively short time after the census, is still another factor making for accuracy.

It seems unfortunate that so few of the larger centres of population have provided corresponding information, since a comparison of this kind would shed a valuable light on an all-important question and provide a valuable index of the social and economic condition of the respective communities.

The total quantity of milk sold in the City in the course of the year is approximately 5,941,105 gallons or 16,277 gallons per diem. The quantity per person per day is, therefore, just over 8 ounces.

It would, no doubt, have been exceedingly interesting to pursue the enquiry further, and to deal with individual wards, but for obvious reasons this is impracticable. Probably the only area which could offer any reasonable indication is St Giles' Ward, and here we find that, leaving the hawking of milk out of account, the consumpt is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of milk per head of the population per day.

As a matter of general interest, perhaps the sources of our milk supply might also be referred to. Only about 6900 gallons per day, or 42 per cent. of the total supply, are derived from byres within the City boundaries, and the bulk of the remaining supply is brought to Edinburgh by rail.

In order that the citizens may appreciate at what distance some of the byres are located, which are laid under contribution for their supplies, and to show the impossibility of every person being supplied with warm milk every morning (to which there are further strong objections), there is appended a Table indicating where these dairy farms are situated.

Table showing List of Different Counties, with the Number of Farms in each, supplying Milk to the City.

County.		Number of Farms.	County.		Number of Farms.
Lanark ...	...	38	Kirkcudbright ...	...	2
Dumfries ...	...	18	Fife ...	...	1
Linlithgow ...	...	16	Kinross ...	...	1
Peebles ...	...	7	Clackmannan ...	...	1
Haddington ...	...	5	Kincardine ...	...	1
Berwick ...	...	2			

ICE-CREAM SHOPS.

From the particulars in this Table it is seen that the number of these businesses is becoming gradually fewer every year. There were, for example, in 1909 as many as 94 shops on the Register, or about 50 per cent. more than there are at the present time.

The prospects, and indeed the whole existence of such businesses, will be largely influenced by the Regulations which the Local Authority are entitled to formulate in pursuance of the powers now conferred on them for regulating the business hours of places of refreshment.

Up to the present it cannot be urged that any crisis has been precipitated by undue haste, and whatever course is adopted will have the recommendation of mature consideration coupled with the advantage of a lengthened opportunity for observing the results of a forward policy in other communities.

The premises which still remain on the Register were closely supervised.

Of the 5 shops which were not in a reasonably clean condition, only 1 was such as to merit prosecution, and the occupier was convicted and fined the sum of two guineas.

This Table gives particulars of the inspection throughout the year.

	I. Calton	II. Canongate	III. Newington	IV. Morningside	V. Merchiston	VI. Gorgie	VII. Haymarket	VIII. St Bernard's	IX. Broughton	X. St Stephen's	XI. St Andrew's	XII. St Giles	XIII. Dalry	XIV. George Square	XV. St Leonard's	XVI. Portobello	TOTAL
Number of shops at beginning of year ...	9	7	...	1	1	3	1	1	8	2	3	14	5	5	2	7	69
Number closed during the year ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	6
Number of premises opened during the year... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Number of persons on register at end of year	9	5	...	1	1	3	1	1	8	2	4	14	5	2	2	7	65
Number of visits ...	81	50	...	8	9	27	8	8	70	16	36	112	40	32	16	58	571
Premises ordered to be papered or painted ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	2	...	...	1	19
Premises not in a cleanly condition ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	5
Hanging clothes to dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2

WORKSHOPS.

There are 1306 Workshops on the Register, and the inspection last year was chiefly concentrated on the central districts of the City. Their distribution throughout the various Wards is shown in the Table which is appended, and particulars are also to be found there of the improvements effected.

Requests to have premises limewashed or cleaned were well responded to, and the general cleanliness of the places visited is steadily improving, just as the desire for wholesome surroundings on the part of those employed goes on increasing.

The same remark may be held as applying to the matter of ventilation, and the old-fashioned policy of closing up every chink capable of admitting fresh air is gradually, but nevertheless surely, giving place to more enlightened ideas tending to the advantage of every one concerned.

Information was furnished by H.M. Inspector of Factories regarding two cases of overcrowding. In both cases when visits were paid from this Department, it was found that arrangements had been made to overcome the difficulty, and there has been no recurrence.

Five other complaints were received from the same source relating to minor irregularities, and these were rectified in due course.

One of the most disappointing conditions found present in workshops is the extent to which the spitting habit is indulged in by workmen in various trades. To counteract this, and thereby promote healthier conditions, a placard with the following wording is now being issued by the Department, and hung up in workshops :—

NOTICE.

Workers are requested, in the
interests of Public Health,
NOT TO SPIT ON THE
FLOOR, but to use the
Spittoons provided for the
purpose.

Employers made enquiry in 13 instances prior to deciding on new premises, but only 7 of these latter were found to be satisfactory. This circumstance proves how desirable it is that opportunity should be offered for the discovery beforehand of any conditions which unfit the premises for the purposes of a Workshop.

Intimations of the employment of Outworkers were received from 32 firms in the City, 16 reporting twice and 16 only once in the year. Information of a similar nature was also transmitted from various other Local Authorities.

The current list of persons engaged in home work, or outworkers, comprises 68 names. When these were visited, the premises involved were, with two exceptions, quite satisfactory. In these two instances a threat to prevent more work being sent was sufficient to secure immediate improvement.

Table showing the visits paid to Workshops and the improvements effected.

	I. Calton	II. Canongate	III. Newington	IV. Morningside	V. Merchiston	VI. Gorgie	VII. Haymarket	VIII. St Bernard's	IX. Broughton	X. St Stephen's	XI. St Andrew's	XII. St Giles	XIII. Dalry	XIV. George Square	XV. St Leonard's	XVI. Portobello	Total.
Number of Workshops	71	38	40	48	61	32	102	32	59	82	273	204	37	131	63	33	1306
Number of Visits paid	3	5	8	6	9	5	34	12	32	91	335	209	10	18	12	5	794
Premises found dirty, and subsequently line-washed	1	...	1	...	2	...	6	1	6	7	43	29	2	3	...	2	103
Premises where accumulations of refuse, etc., were found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	11	...	1	...	...	33
Sanitary Conveniences foul or neglected	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	8	...	1	...	...	32
Water-closets provided, or access arranged	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
Water-closets improved or apparatus renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	3	...	1	...	...	17
Sinks improved or renewed	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	5
Ventilation of Workshops improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	1	...	2	...	...	11
Lighting facilities increased	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ceilings, walls and floors of Workshops repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	6
Floors of Laundries, etc., drained or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Smell from Gas-escapes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fumes from Heating appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premises vacated as unsuitable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	5
Workshops without Abstracts reported to H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	5

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of Bakehouses on the Register at the end of the year was 186. During the period under review, 7 have been added and 8 closed, leaving 1 fewer than the preceding year. These figures include, of course, Factory Bakehouses, which owing to the extensive nature of their operations require special supervision.

The adjoining Table indicates clearly the improvements which have taken place. One of the main features of the year was the special attention directed to the inadequate lighting and ventilating of a number of these premises, three of which were underground, and the introduction of modern prismatic glass for lighting has been attended by extremely satisfactory results.

The adoption of electric fans, the removal of internal partitions, and the making of windows and fan-lights to open, have all tended to improve the atmosphere in these places, and must in time have a beneficial effect upon the health of the men employed.

A complaint reached the Department during the year concerning a large Factory Bakehouse, representing that a number of men had been seized with faintness and sick headaches. This complaint was immediately investigated, and it was found that by the closing of all means of ventilation during the night, the air of the bakehouse in question became so impure as to produce this effect on the employees. Instructions were at once given to those responsible to have the place thoroughly ventilated before the men commenced work. This simple precaution has been attended with satisfactory results.

Another complaint was received directing attention to baking being carried on in a dwelling-house, where scones and muffins were being produced, and afterwards hawked for sale. As this was a distinct contravention of the Factory & Workshop Act, it was forbidden at once—the occupier securing other and more suitable premises in keeping with the requirements of the Act.

In most of the places, wash-hand basins, soap and towels are provided for the employees, so that they may keep their hands as clean as possible at all times.

Attention has been directed to the cleaning of all utensils used for baking purposes, and the proper limewashing of flour stores connected with these bakehouses. In the latter direction these efforts have undoubtedly had a most noticeable effect for good.

HAIRDRESSING SALOONS.

The number of these Saloons on the Register at the beginning of the year was 186.

During the period under report, 5 of these have been closed, thus leaving a total of 181.

There were 551 visits paid to these premises in order to ensure that the Regulations were properly carried out. 94 Saloons have received the Certificate issued by the Department, and they are rigidly complying with the Regulations laid down by the Magistrates and Council.

It must not be assumed, however, that the remaining 87 Saloons are not kept in a cleanly condition. Systematic inspection and strict supervision are invariably exercised over these places, and an honest effort is now being made to carry out the hygienic precautionary measures recently recommended to the trade.

It must be borne in mind, of course, that the standard set by the Department is a high one, but even in the worst cases the tendency is now towards the attainment of it.

Special attention has also been directed to the examination of razors, brushes, and clippers in use, in order to ensure that proper sterilisation takes place. Antiseptics of various kinds are extensively used in all the Saloons. Even those in the poorest districts of the City are earnestly trying to improve upon their old methods. Shaving creams and powders are coming more and more into general use, and the once familiar soap dish has almost invariably been discarded.

It is satisfactory to record that in a large number of these establishments the extensive use of paper towels and paper for head rests are much in evidence, and, where possible, the Inspector does everything in his power to encourage and stimulate this system of cleanliness.

In the general, it may safely be said that a vast improvement has taken place in these Saloons during the year.

18 new basins have been introduced during the period under review, and in all cases water has also been provided.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

This Act consolidates the following Acts, viz.,—"Shop Hours Act, 1892," the preamble of which bears that "the health of many young persons employed in shops and warehouses is seriously injured by reason of length of employment," and restricted the hours of employment of persons under 18 years of age to 74 hours per week, including meal times; "Seats for Shop Assistants Act, 1899," which enacts that seats shall be provided behind the counter where female assistants are employed, in the proportion of one seat to every three female assistants; "Shop Hours Act, 1904," which granted powers to local authorities to make closing orders fixing the hours on the several days of the week on which, either throughout the area of the local authority or in any specified part thereof, all shops or shops of any specified class are to be closed for serving customers; "Shops Act, 1911," which proposed to amend and extend the Shops Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1904, and in addition provided for assistants getting half-holiday and meal times, and also the closing of shops for half-holiday. This Act never came into operation. By the passing of the Shops Act, 1912, all the provisions of the former Acts were repealed, but re-enacted under this Act, and in addition incorporated certain clauses from the Workshops Act.

Shopkeepers all over the country for years agitated for a weekly half-holiday, and in many places it has been the custom to close on one afternoon each week. The Act of 1904 gave local authorities powers to make closing orders, but although carried into effect in many places proved abortive in Edinburgh. Early closing on one half day has, however, been the custom in the centre of the City, in Portobello, and amongst the majority of the Butchers, but a want of unanimity amongst the general body of shopkeepers prevented the 1904 Act being taken advantage of in Edinburgh. This same want of agreement showed itself in the early part of the year, before the 1912 Act became operative, for, notwithstanding the many meetings which were held, neither the general body nor individual classes of shopkeepers could be got to agree upon one universal day. The Town Council thereupon took a plebescite, which still showed that a majority for a universal day could not be got. The Act provides that where the local authority make no general order the shopkeeper will choose his own day. The result was chaos, shops shutting every day of the week. This gave the keen trader an opportunity he

was not slow to take advantage of. For several weeks previous to 1st May 1912 large numbers of shops were shutting and practically declaring their half-holiday, but immediately the Act came into operation the keen trader changed his day to either the day before or the day after the general body of traders in his own line were closing, and thus securing to himself custom which would naturally have been divided with the others. Another grievance, and one which exists in several businesses, is the trader with two or more shops in a district, who again takes advantage of those in his own line with only one shop by closing his premises on different days. In self-protection several classes of traders presented petitions to the local authority to have one day declared for their class, and after plebescite this was granted. With the exception of the Fishmongers, the result of the plebescites has been that Wednesday was the day chosen.

The local authority declared Portobello Ward a holiday resort, and in virtue of their powers suspended the closing of shops on half-holiday for a period of four months from 1st June to 30th September, but excepting "Season Shops"—*i.e.*, shops open for summer months only and a few smaller shops, the general body of shopkeepers continued the custom of closing on their usual half-holiday.

The Butchers are the only traders who have applied for and been granted a closing order for each day. No doubt in time other classes, for their own protection, will apply for similar orders. An extreme case will show to what extent keeping open shop is carried. In a thickly populated district a shop is open from 5 A.M. till midnight and even longer. No assistants are employed, but the family attend to it in turns.

Licensed Grocers. These traders when the Act first came into force with few exceptions closed altogether although exciseable liquors are specially exempted by the Act, but one or two others began to open here and there till it has become very general except among better class shops.

As a rule the Shopkeepers have been quite ready to observe the Act and it was only among the smaller Shopkeepers that a struggle was made against closing by pretending ignorance of the Act, or that they were waiting to be told by the Authorities. Some ingenious excuses were made for keeping open and one "innocent" Shopkeeper, when challenged, stated he did not *sell* anything on his half-holiday, he only gave the goods *on trust*. Whilst the occupier of a coal and oil store in a back street declared he was open for the sale of motor and aeroplane supplies.

There are 8300 shops on the Assessors Roll, and 3850 systematic visits have been made and the districts visited in the following week to ascertain whether the declared day was being observed.

The Assessor publishes every year the number of vacant shops in the city, but

when it is considered that the proportion of shops to population is 1 to every 38 individuals it does not seem surprising that the number is so large. A desperate struggle for existence in many districts is the result and the opening and shutting of shops after a few months' trial tells a sad tale. To some persons after saving a little money the opening of a shop appears as one of the best ways of making a comfortable livelihood with perhaps something to spare, possessing little or no knowledge or training they either purchase the stock of an existing shop, the owner of which commenced in a similar manner, or stock an empty one when, like their predecessors, they struggle on till they find their savings gone and are glad to shut or try to sell to another inexperienced buyer.

The Act which was passed principally for the amelioration of the Assistants' condition, has proved a blessing in very many instances, more particularly in the case of Shopkeepers with more than one branch with one Assistant in each. Formerly the Assistant entered the shop in the morning and did not leave again till night, meals had to be taken any way they could manage and half-holidays were few and far between, and these half-days commencing at 4, 5, or 6 in the afternoon. In some cases, however, Employers in a not very generous spirit, have reduced the dinner and other breaks to the minimum allowed by the Act, in others have added half-an-hour to the day, whilst others to keep within the Act and not give break of half-hour in afternoon close their premises at 6.55 P.M. When it is remembered that in many instances the hours of employment are from 8 A.M. till 8 P.M. or later the minimum of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours in two breaks seems little enough.

Over 100 complaints were dealt with but a great number of these were found on investigation to have little or no foundation and appeared to take rise in the rivalry or jealousy which exists among some Shopkeepers and where the Act was not being strictly adhered to an explanation of its provisions was quite sufficient to have terms of the Act complied with. Only 16 of these complaints were in connection with Assistants' meal times or half-holiday. At the same time it is felt that fear of dismissal prevents Assistants from telling strict truth when inquiries are being made. That the fear is a real one the following instance among others will show. In a shop where Assistants take their meals on the premises an Assistant, during dinner break, on being ordered to the counter, complained that he had not had his full time and that this was a frequent occurrence, after his complaint he certainly obtained full meal times but three weeks later was dismissed on a trivial pretext and the discipline of the shop was maintained.

By Amendment to the Shops Act, which comes into force on 7th March 1913, the scope of the Act is widened as regards application to premises for sale of refreshments, and by its terms would seem to include hotel waiters as coming under provision of Shops Act, and provides that in premises for the sale of refreshments for consumption on the premises, whether licensed for the sale of

intoxicating liquors or not, the occupiers shall have option of adopting the provisions of the Shops Act, 1912, or, alternatively, no Assistants shall be employed for more than 65 hours in any week exclusive of meal times, and shall be granted 32 whole holidays on a week day in each year, of which at least 2 shall be given each month and comprise a holiday, or full pay of not less than 6 consecutive days and 26 whole holidays on Sunday in every year, so distributed that at least 1 out of every 3 consecutive Sundays shall be a whole holiday.

A list of prosecutions is given in the annexed Table.

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS.

DATE.	CLASS.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.
1912			
May 14	Hairdresser	Employing young person 3 hrs. 50 min. in excess of 74 hours	Fined 10s.
Aug. 6	Toy and Fancy Goods Merchants	Failing to close for half-holiday ...	Admonished.
Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Aug. 13	Confectioner	Employing young person 18 hours in excess of 74 hours... ..	Fined £1.
Oct. 8	Hosier	Failing to close for half-holiday ..	Dropped by Fiscal
Oct. 23	Hairdresser	Refusing to specify half-holiday ...	Do.
Do.	Broker	Failing to close for half-holiday ...	Admonished.
Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Oct. 29	Jeweller... ..	Do. ...	Do.
Nov. 8	Grocer	Do. ...	Do.
Dec. 10	Broker	Do. ...	Fined 5s.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the past year a total of 774 samples were procured under the above Acts, of these 217 were official and 557 informal or test samples. That the number of samples purchased is considerably increasing each year, is well exemplified when it is mentioned that the number procured during the present term was 201 in excess of the average amount taken during the previous five years.

Of the 217 official samples taken, 91 were certified as adulterated. Proceedings were instituted in 36 cases, and fines were inflicted amounting in all to £57, 12s.

The accompanying Table shows a detailed statement of the number and variety of the official samples taken, and the condition of these as subsequently determined by analysis.

As in former years a number of milk samples were procured with the express object of ascertaining the presence of preservatives, and it is highly satisfactory to report that in no case was any trace whatever detected.

In regard to samples of butter, coffee, and milk, the procedure, carried out last term with such good results, was again adopted, that consisted of purchasing by deputy, preliminary or test samples, and when adulteration had been thus determined, visits were made and official samples procured.

The adoption of this method, of course, explains how the number of adulterated official samples is out of all proportion to the total analysed.

It may be recalled that in previous years attention has been directed to the inadequacy of the fines inflicted in cases under these Acts, with the result of failing to deter unscrupulous traders from persisting in their offences.

It is very disappointing to report that this is accentuated in the period under review.

While last year out of a total of 23 convictions, fines were imposed amounting to £135, this year £57, 12s. was inflicted for a total of 21 convictions

An examination in detail reveals some rather striking results, *e.g.*, in three prosecutions where the accused pled guilty, and the adulteration consisted of the addition of 13, 13, and 11 per cent. respectively of water to milk, the fines inflicted were £3 in each case. In six prosecutions where the accused pled guilty, and the adulteration consisted of the addition of 24, 14, 14, 13, 10, and 9 per cent. respectively

of water, the fines inflicted were £2 in each case, and in one prosecution where again the accused pled guilty, and the adulteration was 13 per cent. water, the fine inflicted was £1.

The fact must be borne in mind that before a prosecution is entered upon, no fewer than three separate samples are procured and analysed, also that the maximum penalty for a first offence is £20.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

Three samples of peasemeal were procured under the above Act, and in each case the analyst reported them to be genuine.

His analysis showed the following results :—

								Per Cent.
No. 1.	Albuminoids	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·32
	Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·65
No. 2.	Albuminoids	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·58
	Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·30
No. 3.	Albuminoids	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·21
	Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·30

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS—continued.

ARTICLE.	Number of Samples taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Extent and Form of Adulteration.	Reported to Prosecutor.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Fines Inflicted.			REMARKS.
								£	s.	d.	
Arrowroot	1	1	...	.....	...	...	...
Barley	2	2	...	.....	...	...	...
Beer	1	1	...	.....	...	...	...
Butter	5	4	...	.....	...	...	...
Do.	...	...	1	Consisted of margarine	1	...	1	0	10	0	
Cheese	1	1	...	.....	...	...	...
Cinnamon	1	1	...	.....	...	...	...
Cocoa	2	2	...	.....	...	...	...
Cream	1	...	1	Contained boric acid 0·24 %	...	...	...	
Cream of Tartar	1	1	...	.....	...	...	...
Flour	1	1	...	.....	...	...	...
Ginger (Ground)	1	1	...	.....	...	...	...
Lard	2	2	...	.....	...	...	...
Milk (Skimmed)	27	17	...	.....	...	...	...
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 12 % water	...	...	...				No action as accused was seriously ill and had sold business
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 5 % water	1	...	1	2	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 4 % water	1	...	...				Warned by Fiscal
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 13 % water	1	...	1	3	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 6 % water	...	...	...				Warned
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 11 % water	1	...	1	3	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 13 % water	1	...	1	2	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 24 % water	1	...	1	2	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 24 % water	1	...	...				Case withdrawn owing to death of accused
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 18 % water	1	...	...				Withdrawn by Fiscal
Milk (Sweet)	146	67	...	.....	...	...	...
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 7 % water	1	...	1	3	0	0	
Do. *	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 7 %	...	...	...	
Do. *	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 5 % water	...	...	...	
Carry forward	192	101	15	Carry forward...	10	...	7	15	10	0	

* Cases dropped by the Fiscal in order that Samples might be taken from the Wholesale Dealers.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS—continued.

ARTICLE.	Number of Samples taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Extent and Form of Adulteration.	Reported to Prosecutor.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Fines Inflicted.			REMARKS.
								£	s.	d.	
Brought forward	192	101	15	Brought forward ...	10	...	7	15	10	0	
Milk (Sweet)	1	Mixed with at least 10 % water ...	1	...	1	3	0	0	
Do. *	1	Deficient in fat 12 % and mixed with at least 4 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do. *	1	Deficient in fat 27 % ...	...	...	...	
Do. *	1	Mixed with at least 15 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 17 % and mixed with at least 7 % water ...	1	...	1	3	0	0	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 6 % water ...	1	1	...				Not proven
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 3 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 9 % ...	...	...	...	
Do. *	1	Deficient in fat 5 % and mixed with at least 2 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do. *	1	Deficient in fat 12 % and mixed with at least 3 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do. *	1	Deficient in fat 14 % ...	...	...	...	
Do. *	1	Mixed with at least 4 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 5 % water ...	1	...	...				Withdrawn by Fiscal
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 12 % ...	...	...	...				Warned
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 9 % water ...	1	...	...	5	0	0	Case withdrawn as accused paid £5 as expenses
Do. *	1	Mixed with at least 9 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 6 % water ...	1	...	1	3	0	0	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 5 % ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 14 % ...	...	...	...				Warned
Do. *	1	Mixed with at least 2 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do. *	1	Deficient in fat 35 % ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 8 % ...	...	...	...				Warned
Do. *	1	Mixed with at least 4 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do. *	1	Mixed with at least 3 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 3 % water ...	1	...	...				Withdrawn by Fiscal
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 5 % water ..	1	...	...	2	2	0	Case withdrawn as accused paid £2, 2s. as expenses
Carry forward	192	101	41	Carry forward ...	18	1	10	31	12	0	

* Cases dropped by the Fiscal in order that Samples might be taken from the Wholesale Dealers.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS—continued.

ARTICLE.	Number of Samples taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Extent and Form of Adulteration..	Reported to Prosecutor.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Fines Inflicted.			REMARKS.
								£	s.	d.	
Brought forward	192	101	41	Brought forward ...	18	1	10	31	12	0	
Milk (Sweet) *	1	Mixed with at least 3 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Deficient in fat 9 % ...	...	...	...	
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 4 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 4 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 4 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 4 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 5 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 8 % water ...	1	...	1	3	0	0	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 5 % water ...	1	1	...				Not guilty
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 9 % water ...	1	1	...				Not guilty
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 13 % water ...	1	...	1	3	0	0	
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 3 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 9 % water ...	1	...	1	3	0	0	
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 3 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 5 % water ...	1	...	...				Withdrawn by Fiscal
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 4 % water ...	1	...	...				Withdrawn by Fiscal
Do.*	1	Deficient in fat 24 % ...	...	...	...	
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 3 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 3 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 5 % water ...	1	...	...				Withdrawn by Fiscal
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 4 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.*	1	Deficient in fat 17 % ...	...	...	...	
Do.*	1	Deficient in fat 15 % ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 14 % water ...	1	...	1	2	0	0	
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 5 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 6 % water ...	...	...	...				Warned
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 6 % water ...	1	1	...				Not proven
Do.*	1	Mixed with at least 5 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	1	Mixed with at least 6 % water ...	...	...	...	
Carry forward	192	101	70	Carry forward ...	28	4	14	42	12	0	

* Cases dropped by the Fiscal in order that Samples might be taken from the Wholesale Dealers.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS—continued.

ARTICLE.	Number of Samples taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Extent and Form of Adulteration.	Reported to Prosecutor.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Fines Inflicted.			REMARKS.
Brought forward	192	101	70	Brought forward ...	28	4	14	£ 42	s. 12	d. 0	
Milk (Sweet)	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 3 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do. *	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 3 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 7 % water ...	1	1	...				Not proven
Do. *	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 10 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	..	...	1	Deficient in fat 14 % ...	...	...	...				Warned
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 9 % water ...	1	...	1	3	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 2 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do. *	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 10 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do. *	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 4 % and mixed with at least 8 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 10 % and mixed with at least 3 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 14 % water ...	1	...	1	2	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 13 % water ...	1	...	1	1	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 14 % and mixed with at least 9 % water ...	1	...	1	2	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 8 % water ...	1	...	1	3	0	0	
Do. *	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 16 % ...	...	...	...	
Do. *	...	..	1	Mixed with at least 9 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 10 % water ...	1	...	1	2	0	0	
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 7 % water ...	1	...	1	2	0	0	
Do. *	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 15 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do.	...	...	1	Mixed with at least 6 % water ...	...	...	...				Warned
Do. *	...	...	1	Deficient in fat 35 % and mixed with at least 7 % water ...	...	...	...	
Do. †	18	18	...	.....	...	...	...
Mustard	1	1	...	.....	...	...	...
Pepper (White)	2	2	...	.....	...	...	...
Rice	2	2	...	.....	...	...	...
Vinegar	2	2	...	... ..	...	...	...
Number of Samples taken	217			Cases reported to Prosecutor	36						
Number found Genuine		126		Number acquitted ..		5					
Number found Adulterated			91	Number convicted ...			21				
				Total Amount of Fines ...				£57	12	0	

* Cases dropped by the Fiscal in order that Samples might be taken from the Wholesale Dealers.

† Samples taken with a view to ascertain the presence of Preservatives.

RAG FLOCK ACT.

This useful and important instalment of legislation became effective in July of last year, and its administration was relegated to this Department.

The Act was designed to check the indiscriminate use for upholstering purposes and for the making of cushions, mattresses, etc., of flock produced from rags without being subjected to a suitable process of purification.

A standard of cleanliness has now been established and the Local Authority are empowered to obtain samples of flock to be submitted for chemical analysis, as has been the practice hitherto with foods and drugs.

While there is no establishment in the city where the production of flock of any description is carried on, a considerable trade is done in the manufacture of bedding in which flock is incorporated.

In the course of securing samples for analysis, abundant evidence was met with to prove that a radical change has been wrought in the industry, the beneficent influence of which will be shared by the operators in the trade and by a larger section of the public perhaps than most people suppose.

Twelve samples of flock were obtained and handed to the City Analyst. The Reports, with one exception, showed that the material conformed to the requirements of the Local Government Board standard.

The objectionable sample had been obtained from a furniture dealer and bedding manufacturer, who obtained all his supplies of flock under guarantee from a wholesale firm, whose stock had already been examined and found to be satisfactory.

In the circumstances, and as the standard had not been seriously violated, no legal proceedings were taken.

APPENDIX:

Containing a record of the Births and Deaths occurring
in each Street in the respective Wards, together
with the Notifications and Mortality
in connection with certain
Infectious Diseases.

[illegible]

CANONGATE WARD—NO. II.

[illegible]

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.										
		Enteric.	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	DISEASES.					
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
Dumbiedykes road (part of)	14	2	...	5	4	...	...	9	2	11	...	...	1	...	2	8
Dunbar's close	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Duncan's close	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Earlston place (part of)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forsyth's close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Galloway's entry	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gardner street	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glenlea gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gullan's close	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haddington's entry	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hillend place	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Holyrood Palace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holyrood park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Holyrood square	11	...	...	...	4	4	2	6	1	13	5	...	1	...	2	5
Holyrood terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horse wynd	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jack's close, big	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jack's close, little	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jane terrace	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jeffrey street (part of)	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kenmure avenue	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Kirkwood place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lillyhill terrace	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lismore avenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lismore crescent	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lochend close	10	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	3
Lochend close, little	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lochend house, Moray park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lochend road, west	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	3
Logan's close	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lorne terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lyne street.	11	...	...	...	2	1	...	7	1	9	...	...	...	...	1	8
Malloch's close	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall place	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meadowbank	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	...	...	1	...	3	1
Meadowbank avenue	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meadowbank crescent.	9	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meadowbank place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meadowbank terrace	13	...	1	1	1	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	2	...	...	3
Midcommon close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miln's close	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
Milton street	31	...	2	10	6	1	...	5	5	11	...	...	2	...	1	8
Montrose terrace (part of)	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	2
Morocco close	8	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	2
Munro's close	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
New street	5	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	5	2	...	2	...	1	...
Old Playhouse close	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Panmure close	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parson's Green terrace	8	...	1	3	1	1	...	3	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	5
Parson's Green house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pirrie's close	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	2
Plainstane close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Playhouse close	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleasance (part of)	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	...	...	1	...	3
Primrose place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queen's park avenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rae's buildings	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rae's close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramsay's close	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Regent Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reid's close	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reid's court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Robb's entry	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Robertson's court	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rose lane	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CANONGATE WARD—NO. II.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.										
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	DISEASES.					
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
													Phtthisis.	Other Forms.		
Royal Park place	9	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	2	3
Royal Park terrace	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	2
St John's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
St John's hill (part of)	10	...	...	1	2	1	2	4	3	10	1	...	1	...	1	7
St John's place	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
St John's street	12	...	4	1	3	4	2	2	3	11	...	2	1	1	2	5
St Mary street (part of)	10	...	...	2	8	...	1	3	1	5	...	...	2	...	2	1
Scone gardens	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spring gardens	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	1	...	2	1
Stanley place	23	...	2	...	3	2	3	2	5	12	2	...	...	...	...	10
Stewart's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strathie's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sugarhouse close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunnybank cottage and dairy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sunnybank place	8	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1
Sunnybank terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Taylor place	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Thomson's court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolbooth wynd	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violet bank	8	2	...	1	2	1	2	2	...	5	1	...	1	...	1	3
Waterloo place (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterston avenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waverley park	18	...	...	1	1	3	...	5	3	11	...	...	1	...	...	10
Waverley park terrace	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Weir's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehorse close	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Whyte place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilfred terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Willowbrae avenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Willowbrae road (part of)	8	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Wilson's court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wishaw terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wolseley crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wolseley gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wolseley place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wolseley terrace	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
His Majesty's prison . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queensberry house . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	44	44	...	...	1	...	5	38
King's park	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NEWINGTON WARD—NO. III.

Alfred place (part of)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argyle place . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blacket avenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Blacket place	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Blackford avenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackwood crescent	3	...	1	2	1	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Braid place	7	...	1	...	2	...	2	3	2	7	...	1	2	...	2	2
Bright crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burgess terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameron crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameron park	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameron terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causewayside (part of)	47	...	1	5	13	9	7	12	9	37	4	...	4	6	6	17
Chalmers crescent (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cobden crescent	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Cobden road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Craigmillar park	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
Crawford road	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cumin place	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalkeith road (part of)	18	...	1	2	2	3	1	8	10	22	1	...	2	...	1	18

NEWINGTON WARD—NO. III.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.											
		Enteric.	Diphtherie.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	DISEASES.				
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.				Phthisis.	Other Forms.	Respiratory Sy. acent.	Other Causes.	
Dalrymple crescent	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dick place	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Dryden place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duncan street	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Esslemont road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Findhorn place	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fingal place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fountainhall road	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Gilmour road	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gladstone terrace	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	...	1	...	...	...	1	7
Glenorchy terrace . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gordon terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gow's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granby road	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grange court	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grange loan (part of)	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Grange road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Grange terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gray street, south	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gray street, upper	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
Hallhead road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Hanmer avenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hatton place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Kilgraston road (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilmaurs road	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Kilmaurs terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkhill road	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lady road	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lauder road	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lauder road, south . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liberton Dams Dairy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liberton, West Mains Farm House . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Livingstone place	8	...	1	1	2	...	...	5	4	9	...	...	1	...	1	7	...
Lord Russell place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	1	...	1	2	...
Lygon road	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M'Laren road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Macdowall road	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mansionhouse road . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Marchhall crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marchhall road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayfield, east	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mayfield, west	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mayfield gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mayfield road	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	10	...	...	...	...	2	8	...
Mayfield terrace	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Melville terrace	5	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	2	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	5
Mentone gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Mentone terrace	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Middleby street . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Millerfield place	3	...	3	2	2	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	2	...
Minto street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
Mitchell terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moncrieff terrace	21	...	...	...	3	3	2	2	4	11	2	...	...	...	2	7	...
Moston terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Mowat place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newington buildings	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Newington place, west	5	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Newington place, east . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Newington road	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Niddrie road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oxford street, south	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Park road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peel terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preston street, east (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

NEWINGTON WARD—NO. III.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				AGES.				DEATHS.						
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phtthisis.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.	TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	DISEASES.			
													Phthisis.	Other Forms.	Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
Preston street, west (part of) .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Prestonfield house, stables, etc.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Priestfield road .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queen's crescent .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Relugas road .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rillbank crescent .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rillbank terrace .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rosebank place .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Alban's road .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
St Catherine's place .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
St Thomas road .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salisbury place .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
Salisbury road .	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Savile place .	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Savile road, east .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savile road, west .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Savile terrace, east .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Savile terrace, west .	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sciennes .	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sciennes gardens .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sciennes grove .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sciennes hill place .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sciennes place .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sciennes road .	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	1	5
Sciennes street, east .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seton place .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Spence Street .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffolk Road .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suffolk road, east .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylvan place .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tantallon place .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ventnor terrace .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Wilton road .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Royal Blind Asylum School .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
College for Ministers' Daughters, Kilgraston road .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home for Cripples, Mansion- house road .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Longmore Hospital .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sick Children's Hospital .	...	...	3	8	...	2	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	2

MORNINGSIDE WARD—NO. IV

Alvanley terrace .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arden street .	13	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Argyle park terrace .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argyle place (part of) .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Balcarres street (part of) .	5	1	1	...	1	2	...	5	3	10	...	...	2	...	...	8
Barclay place .	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Barclay terrace .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beaufort road .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Belhaven terrace .	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Blackford avenue .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
Blackford hill, Royal Observa- tory .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackford road .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Braid avenue .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Braid crescent .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Braid road .	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	2
Braidburn crescent .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Braidburn terrace .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Braid hills road .	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

MORNINGSIDE WARD—NO. IV.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.											
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phtisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	DISEASES.						
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.	
Braid hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bruntsfield crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bruntsfield gardens	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
Bruntsfield place (part of)	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bruntsfield terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Canaan lane	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chalmers crescent (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chamberlain road . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charterhall road	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Churchhill . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Churchhill place	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Clinton road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cluny avenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cluny drive	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Cluny gardens	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Cluny place	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cluny terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comiston drive	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Comiston gardens	2	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	3	6	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
Comiston place . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Comiston road	10	...	1	...	2	1	...	3	3	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	5
Comiston terrace	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Corrennie drive	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Corrennie gardens	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Craighouse avenue	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Craighouse gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Craighouse road (part of)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Craighouse terrace	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Craiglea drive	5	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Craiglea place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dalhousie terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Eden lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eden terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ethel terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eva place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Falcon avenue	7	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Falcon gardens	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Falcon road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forbes road	3	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	4	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	4
Glenisla gardens	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Grange loan (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenbank crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenbank place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenbank road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenbank terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Greenhill gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenhill park . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Greenhill place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Greenhill terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Hermitage drive . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hermitage gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Hermitage terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hope terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Jordan lane	9	...	1	2	3	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	5
Kilgraston road (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ladysmith Road	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lauderdale street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marchmont crescent	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	11
Marchmont road	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	5	9	14	...	...	2	...	...	2	10
Marchmont street	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maurice place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meadowfield . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meadow place	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Midmar avenue	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midmar gardens	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

MORNINGSIDE WARD—NO. IV.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.											
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.	DISEASES.				
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.				Tuberculous Diseases.	Respiratory System.	Other Causes.		
																Phthisis.	Other Forms.
Morningside drive	4	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	2	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Morningside gardens	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Morningside grove . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morningside road (part of)	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Mortonhall road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Newbattle terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Nile grove	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Oswald road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oswald road, south	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
Palmerston road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pentland terrace	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pitsligo road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plewlands gardens	4	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plewlands farm and cottages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plewlands terrace	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Riselaw road	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roseneath place	7	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Roseneath street	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roseneath terrace	3	...	...	2	2	1	...	2	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	2	2
St Clair terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Fillan's terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
St Margaret's road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Ninian's terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Ronan's terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Spottiswoode road	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Spottiswoode street	6	...	3	1	2	...	...	5	9	14	...	...	1	...	2	11	11
Steel's place	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	1	...	3	3	3
Strathearn place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Strathearn road	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	4	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
Strathfillan road . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thirlestane lane	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thirlestane road	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	6	9	15	1	...	1	1	3	9	9
Warrender park crescent	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Warrender park road	5	1	2	2	...	1	...	4	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Warrender park terrace	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Whitehouse loan	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Whitehouse terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Woodburn place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodburn terrace	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Wright's houses	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Home for Widowers' Children, Warrender park crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Margaret's Convent & Board- ing School, Whitehouse loan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Trades Maiden Hospital . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
City Hospital	2	2	1	5	...	2	8	7	...	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	1
Woodburn Sanatorium, Canaan lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

MERCHISTON WARD—NO. V.

Abbotsford crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abbotsford park . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Abbotsford terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Admiral terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albert terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alderbank gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alderbank place	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alderbank terrace	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Almond bank terrace	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ashley terrace	10	...	1	3	1	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	3

MERCHISTON WARD—NO. V.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.										
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	DISEASES.					
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
Balcarres street (part of)	21	...	1	1	2	...	2	4	2	8	...	...	1	...	1	6
Blantyre terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bonaly place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bonaly road	15	...	...	2	3	1	...	4	2	7	...	...	1	...	1	5
Briarbank terrace	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bruce street	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bruntsfield avenue	3	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bruntsfield place (part of)	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	8	12	...	...	...	...	3	9
Castle road, east	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle road, west	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Colinton road	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cowan road	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Craighouse gardens	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Craighouse road (part of)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Craiglockhart terrace	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dorset place	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Ettrick road	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillespie crescent	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	...	1	1	...	8
Gillespie place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillespie street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillsland road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillsland road, south	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gilmore place (part of)	6	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Gilmore place, lower (part of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gilmore place, upper	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gilmore terrace, upper	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granville terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hailes street	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Harden place	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Harrison road (part of)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hartington gardens	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hartington place	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hazelbank terrace	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hollybank terrace	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Horne terrace	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Leamington place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leamington road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
Leamington terrace	4	...	1	4	...	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	2	5
Leven street (part of)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	3
Lockharton gardens	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McNeill street.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardale crescent	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maxwell street	8	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Merchiston avenue	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	4
Merchiston bank avenue	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchiston bank gardens	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchiston bank terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchiston crescent	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchiston gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Merchiston mews	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchiston park	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Merchiston place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Merchiston terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mertoun place	7	...	4	4	3	2	...	3	2	7	...	1	1	...	2	3
Millar crescent	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Millar place	12	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Montpelier	6	...	...	3	2	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Montpelier park	9	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	8	9	...	...	...	...	4	5
Montpelier terrace	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Morningside park	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Morningside place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Morningside road (part of)	11	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	3	6	...	...	...	2	...	4
Morningside terrace	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Napier road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ogilvie terrace	9	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4

MERCHISTON WARD—NO. V.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.										
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.			TOTAL.	DISEASES.						
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.		Over 60 years.	Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
													Phtisis.	Other Forms.		
Polwarth crescent . . .	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Polwarth gardens . . .	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	8	12	...	...	...	...	1	11
Polwarth grove . . .	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polwarth place . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Polwarth terrace . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rochester terrace . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Peter's buildings, Gilmore place . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
St Peter's place . . .	10	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	2	1
Springvalley gardens . . .	14	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Springvalley terrace . . .	34	...	...	5	8	2	...	4	1	7	1	...	2	1	1	2
Spylaw road . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temple park crescent . . .	12	...	...	4	1	1	...	3	4	8	...	...	...	...	1	7
Thistle place . . .	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperlinn road . . .	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Viewforth (part of) . . .	9	...	1	5	1	1	...	6	2	9	...	...	1	...	1	7
Viewforth gardens . . .	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Viewforth square . . .	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Viewforth terrace . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Westhall gardens . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	27	29	...	...	...	...	5	24
Royal Asylum, Morningside . . .	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	5	8	14	...	...	1	...	4	9

GORGIE WARD—NO. VI.

Angle park terrace . . .	5	...	2	2	2	1	...	3	2	6	...	...	1	...	2	3
Appin terrace . . .	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Ardmillan place . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ardmillan terrace . . .	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Balgreen road . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chesser avenue . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daisy terrace . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalry road (part of) . . .	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gorgie (part of) . . .	36	...	1	1	1	2	...	3	3	8	...	...	...	...	3	5
Gorgie road . . .	49	...	3	4	3	3	1	16	9	29	...	1	4	1	5	19
Harrison road (part of) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Henderson terrace . . .	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hermard crescent . . .	6	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hermard street . . .	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hermard terrace . . .	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ivy terrace . . .	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Laurel terrace . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lily terrace . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
M'Leod street . . .	23	...	...	4	...	3	2	3	2	10	2	2	1	...	2	3
Merchiston grove . . .	10	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Moat place . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	2
Moat street . . .	13	...	3	5	2	...	...	2	3	5	1	...	...	...	1	3
Moat terrace . . .	8	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Murieston crescent . . .	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Murieston lane . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murieston place . . .	6	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Murieston road . . .	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murieston terrace . . .	7	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	2
Myrtle terrace . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton street . . .	19	...	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	8	1	...	1	...	2	4
Primrose terrace . . .	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Robertson avenue . . .	14	...	3	1	3	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	3
Russell road (part of) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saughton avenue . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...

HAYMARKET WARD—NO. VII.[illegible]

HAYMARKET WARD—NO. VII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.											
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL	Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	DISEASES.				
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.				Phthisis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Respiratory System.	Other Causes.	
Coltbridge terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Coltbridge terrace, upper . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corstorphine road	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Devon place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dewar place	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dewar place lane	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Douglas crescent	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Douglas gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Douglas gardens mews . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drumsheugh gardens . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Drumsheugh place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eglinton crescent . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eglinton street	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ellersley road	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgin place	2	...	...	4	1	2	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erskine place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garscube terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garscube terrace, west . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glencairn crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Glendevon place	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Grosvenor crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Grosvenor gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grosvenor street . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grove street (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hampton place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hampton terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawthorn bank and buildings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haythorne terrace	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haymarket inn, railway station, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haymarket terrace	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	1	5	...
Henderland road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kew terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kingsburgh road	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Kinellan Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lansdowne crescent	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lynedoch place	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lynedoch place lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magdala crescent	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Magdala place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magdala place mews . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maitland street, west . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manor place	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Melville crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melville place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melville street	5	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Melville street mews . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morrison street (part of)	13	...	...	7	1	1	...	4	3	8	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Murrayfield . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murrayfield avenue	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Murrayfield drive	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Murrayfield gardens	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Murrayfield place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Murrayfield road . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Ormidale terrace	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Osborne terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Palmerston place	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Palmerston place mews	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pembroke place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queensferry road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queensferry street (part of)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queensferry street mews . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Randolph cliff . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ravelston dykes . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ravelston park . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

ST BERNARD'S WARD—NO. VIII.[illegible]

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				AGES.				DEATHS.						
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.	TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.	DISEASES.			
													Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
													Phthisis.	Other Forms.		
Belgrave mews . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgrave place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Black's entry, Crewe road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckingham terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Buckingham terrace mews . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carlton street	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheyne street	8	...	1	1	4	1	...	2	5	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
Clarendon crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Comely bank	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Comely bank avenue	6	...	1	4	1	2	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
Comely bank avenue mews . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Comely bank grove	5	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Comely bank place	7	...	...	4	1	...	...	5	7	...	...	1	...	...	3	3
Comely bank place mews . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comely bank road	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Comely bank row	17	...	1	5	2	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	1
Comely bank street	11	...	...	5	...	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Comely bank terrace	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Convening court	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Craigleith	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Crewe road	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Damside, Water of Leith . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Danube street	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dean path	13	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dean street	10	...	2	1	10	2	4	1	12	2	...	...	2	4	4	4
Dean terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Dean terrace, upper . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deanhaugh cottages	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deanhaugh street	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dean park crescent	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dean park mews	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dean park street	21	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	1	2	6	...
Eton terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferry road (part of) . . . . .	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
Fettes avenue, east	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haugh street	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hermitage place	5	...	...	4	...	...	1	4	6	...	...	...	1	2	3	...
Howard street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inverleith avenue	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inverleith avenue, north . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverleith avenue, south	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverleith gardens	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverleith park . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverleith place	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inverleith place lane	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inverleith row (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inverleith terrace	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Inverleith terrace lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinnear road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Learmonth gardens	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Learmonth gardens, south	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Learmonth gardens mews . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Learmonth grove	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Learmonth place	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Learmonth terrace . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Leggat's land, Water of Leith	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lennox street . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lennox street lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leslie place	7	...	4	2	1	...	1	3	5	1	...	1	...	1	2	...
Malta Green place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta Green terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mary's place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Moredun crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Park terrace . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST BERNARD'S WARD—NO. VIII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.										
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	DISEASES.					
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
Orchard brae . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oxford terrace . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Portgower place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Queensferry gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queensferry road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queensferry terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Raeburn place	10	...	2	6	3	2	...	3	3	8	...	...	1	...	2	5
Ravelston place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ravelston terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
St Bernard's crescent . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
St Bernard's row	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Summer place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanfield	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veitch's square . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Well court	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Well mill lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granton, east and west cottages	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Granton, Caroline park	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granton, Gipsie's brae . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granton harbour . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Granton mains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granton, Pennywell cottages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caledonian cottages	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granton, Quarry cottages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granton road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granton road, lower . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granton road, west	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Granton square . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broompark avenue	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardie avenue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wardie crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wardie square . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Royston	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shore road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fettes College . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orphan Hospital, Dean . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Craigleith poorhouse	1	...	...	...	5	2	...	9	14	25	1	...	3	7	...	20
Royal Victoria Hospital . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BROUGHTON WARD—NO. IX.

Annandale street, west . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annandale street lane	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annandale street	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Agnew terrace	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua street	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bangholm terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beaverbank place	13	...	4	2	2	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	3
Beaverhall road	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Beaverhall terrace	9	...	2	2	3	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	2
Bellevue place . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	2
Bellevue road	13	...	7	3	2	1	...	4	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	5
Bellevue street	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellevue terrace	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonar place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonnington grove . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonnington haugh	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonnington terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bowhill terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broughton court	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Broughton place	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Broughton place, east	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

BROUGHTON WARD—NO. IX.—*Continued.*

BROUGHTON WARD—NO. IX.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.											
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.	DISEASES.				
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.				Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.	
													Phthisis.	Other Forms.			
Shaw's square . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shaw's street	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shaw's terrace	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shrub place	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Shrubhill	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shrubhill place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spey street	10	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Union place	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Union street	3	...	...	3	4	...	1	1	5	7	...	...	2	1	1	3	3
Warriston crescent	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Warriston house, lodge, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warriston place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warriston road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST STEPHEN'S WARD—NO. X.

Abercromby place (part of)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abercromby place lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Airlie place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Albany street (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Albany street lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anderson's court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avondale place	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
Balmoral place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barony place	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Barony street	8	...	...	...	3	2	1	4	6	13	1	1	2	1	...	8
Bell place	5	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bellevue crescent	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Brandon street	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brandon terrace	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bridge place . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broughton Market . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broughton, new	10	...	4	...	7	3	1	4	1	9	...	...	...	1	2	6
Broughton, old	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1
Broughton street (part of)	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	6	...	...	...	...	3	3
Canon lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canon street	5	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	4
Canonmills (part of)	12	1	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	1
Circus gardens	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Circus lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Circus place, west . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Circus place, north-east . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Circus place, north-west . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	4
Circus place, south-east	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Claremont street, west	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Clarence street	5	...	...	...	6	1	1	4	3	9	...	...	2	...	2	5
Collins place	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Colville place	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cornwallis place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cumberland street	35	...	...	2	10	3	...	7	6	16	...	1	1	...	3	11
Cumberland street lane, north . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cumberland street lane, north-east	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cumberland street lane, north-west . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland street lane, south-west	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dean bank lane	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dean bank place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dean bank terrace	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drummond place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2

ST STEPHEN'S WARD—NO. X.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				AGES.				DEATHS.						
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.	TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
													Phthisis.	Other Forms.		
Dublin street	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	7	...	...	...	...	2	5
Dublin street lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dublin street mews . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundas street	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dundonald street	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dunrobin place	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eyre crescent	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	3	1
Eyre place	13	...	4	2	2	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	2	...	...	4
Eyre place lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eyre terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fettes row	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	2
Fettes row, back . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanville place	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glenogle house	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glenogle place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glenogle road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glenogle terrace	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great King street	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Hamilton place	12	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	3	8	...	...	2	1	2	3
Henderson place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henderson row	10	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	4	8	...	...	1	...	3	4
Heriot row (part of) . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Howe street	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hugh Miller place	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huntly street	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
India street (part of)	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jamaica street	39	...	2	2	7	4	1	9	6	20	1	...	2	1	2	14
Jamaica street lane, south . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kemp place	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logan street	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
London street	7	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Mansfield place	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nelson place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelson street	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Northumberland place	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Northumberland street	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Northumberland street lane, east	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paterson's court	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Patriothall	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth street	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pitt street	9	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	5
Reid terrace	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rintoul place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rodney street (part of)	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Royal circus	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Royal crescent	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
St Stephen place	4	...	5	1	3	1	1	3	2	7	2	...	1	...	3	1
St Stephen street	17	...	2	1	2	...	...	4	4	8	...	...	1	1	2	4
St Vincent street	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	2
Saxe-Coburg place	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scotland street	5	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	5	9	...	...	...	1	1	7
Scotland street lane, east . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotland street lane, west . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silvermills lane, east . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silvermills lane, west . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Summer bank . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teviotdale place . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Henderson row . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dean Bank Institution, Dean bank lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nursing Homes . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	4

ST ANDREW'S WARD—NO. XI.—Continued.

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.											
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	DISEASES.				
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.				Phthisis.	Other Forms.	Respiratory System.	Other Causes.	
St David street, north	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
St David street, south	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St James place	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	6	...	...	1	1	2	...	2
St James square	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
St James street, east	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	1	5	1	...	...	...	1	3	3
St James street, north	18	...	1	...	3	3	2	2	...	7	2	...	...	1	1	3	3
St James street, south	13	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	...	1	...	2	1	1
Saunders street	11	...	...	...	2	1	...	5	...	6	...	...	2	...	1	3	3
Spring gardens (India place)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swinton row	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thistle court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thistle street	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	3	3
Thistle street lane, north	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
York place	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
York buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Young street	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Young street lane, north	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Young street lane, south	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wemyss place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Wemyss place lane	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2

ST GILES WARD—NO. XII.

Advocates close	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adam street, east (part of)	8	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
Adam street, west (part of)	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Alison's close	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Allan's close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchor close	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anderson's close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashley buildings, High street	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bailie Fyfe's close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank street	8	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bank street, north	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bell's wynd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bishop's close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackfriars street	34	...	...	2	11	3	...	3	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Blair street	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	2	...	...	3
Borthwick's close	7	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bothwell's close	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bread street	7	...	1	5	3	3	...	5	...	8	...	...	1	...	1	6
Brighton street	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2
Bristo place (part of)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bristo port	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bristo street (part of)	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	2
Brown's close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buchanan's court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burnett's close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byer's close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbell's close	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge street	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candlemaker row (part of)	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	2
Cant's close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carrubber's close	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
Castle	1	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle hill	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Castle terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Castle wynd	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Chalmers buildings	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

ST GILES WARD—NO. XII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.											
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	DISEASES.				
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.				Phthisis.	Other Forms.	Respiratory System.	Other Causes.	
Chambers street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cockburn street	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
College street, south	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
College wynd	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
College wynd court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cornwall street	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cowgate	45	...	2	...	11	8	4	7	5	24	3	2	2	2	6	9	...
Craig's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Dickson's close	5	...	...	...	2	4	...	2	2	8	...	...	1	...	2	5	...
Drummond street	22	...	1	...	8	3	1	3	4	11	2	1	...	...	2	6	...
Dyer's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Fisher's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fleshmarket close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forrester's wynd . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foulis close, south . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fountain close	4	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	2	...
Fountainbridge (part of)	14	...	...	1	4	1	...	2	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	2	...
Gardner's crescent	11	...	...	1	3	...	1	2	5	8	1	...	...	...	1	6	...
Geddes' entry	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George IV. bridge	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Grassmarket (part of)	25	...	1	3	4	4	3	5	5	17	3	...	1	...	5	8	...
Gray's close, north	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gray's close, south	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grindlay street	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
Grove street (part of)	7	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Guthrie street	7	...	1	...	4	...	1	7	4	12	1	...	1	2	4	4	...
Hall's court	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Hastie's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heron's court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
High School yards	11	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
High street	33	...	5	1	13	7	7	11	5	30	6	...	2	1	8	13	...
Hill square	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Hunter's square . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyndford's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Infirmay street	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inglis' court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ingliston street	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jackson's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
James' court	16	...	...	...	5	2	1	4	1	8	1	...	1	1	...	5	...
Jeffrey street (part of)	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
Johnston terrace	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
King's stables road	9	...	...	1	7	...	1	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Kitchen's court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady Lawson street (part of)	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lady Stair's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady wynd . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ladyfield place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawnmarket	15	...	...	...	4	4	1	3	1	9	1	...	1	1	1	5	...
Lindsay place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lothian road	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lothian street	19	...	...	...	5	1	2	2	2	7	3	...	...	1	...	3	...
M'Conachie's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Market street	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marshall street (part of)	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	1	...
Melbourne place	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Merchant street	3	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	2	6	1	1	...	...	3	1	...
Milne's court	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Morrison street (part of)	20	...	...	3	2	3	1	3	6	13	...	1	1	...	3	8	...
Morrison's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mound . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mound place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newport street	13	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
Nicolson square (part of)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nicolson street (part of)	5	...	...	1	4	1	...	2	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Niddry street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

ST GILES WARD—NO. XII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				AGES.				DEATHS.						
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.	TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
													Phtisis.	Other Forms.		
Niddry street, south . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
North bridge . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Assembly close	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Old Fishmarket close	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paisley close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parliament square . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paterson's court, Lawnmarket . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pleasance (part of)	5	...	1	...	12	4	2	7	4	17	1	...	1	1	2	12
Ports Hamilton and Hopetoun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portsburgh square	12	...	1	...	3	2	...	5	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	4
Potterrow (part of)	20	...	...	...	9	4	2	3	4	13	2	...	1	1	3	6
Princes street (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ramsay gardens	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riddell's court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robertson's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosebank cottages	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	2
Rosemount buildings	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roxburgh place	9	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
Roxburgh street	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Roxburgh terrace	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
St Giles street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
St Mary street (part of)	13	...	1	...	2	2	...	3	1	6	...	...	1	...	1	4
Scott's close	6	...	...	1	1	4	1	4	...	9	...	...	1	1	4	3
Semple court	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Semple street	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	5	1	...	...	...	1	3
Society Buildings	13	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Solicitors' buildings	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
South bridge	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	2
Spittal street	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	5	6	...	...	...	1	1	4
Stevenlaw's close	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strichen's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanner's close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thomson's court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tron square	19	...	...	...	4	3	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	3
Tweeddale court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper bow	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Victoria street . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterloo place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waverley buildings	26	...	1	...	3	3	1	3	1	8	...	1	1	...	1	5
Waverley station . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West bow	11	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	7	1	...	...	...	...	6
West port (part of)	19	...	...	2	13	1	...	9	7	17	1	...	3	...	5	8
World's end close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children's Shelter . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Night Asylum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police cells . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military Hospital . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hospice	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DALRY WARD—NO. XIII.

Argyle terrace	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atholl terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brandfield street	18	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	5
Breadalbane terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bright terrace . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
Bryson road	27	...	2	2	2	1	1	4	1	7	...	...	2	...	4	1
Caledonian crescent	40	...	1	10	5	4	5	7	5	21	3	...	1	1	5	11
Caledonian place	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	3	3
Caledonian road	6	...	...	2	3	1	1	3	10	15	1	...	...	...	1	13

DALRY WARD—NO. XIII.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.										
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pnthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	DISEASES.					
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.		Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
													Pnthisis.	Other Forms		
Cathcart place	12	...	...	1	7	1	2	3	2	8	1	...	3	...	...	4
Cobden terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalry road (part of)	18	...	3	5	2	1	...	8	3	12	2	...	...	...	...	10
Distillery road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Douglas terrace	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Downfield place	30	...	...	4	7	2	2	5	4	13	...	...	1	1	...	11
Duff street	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	4
Dundee place	4	...	1	13	2	...	2	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	3
Dundee street	49	...	2	1	8	7	2	5	7	21	2	...	2	1	1	15
Dundee terrace	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	4	5	9	...	...	1	...	3	5
Fountainbridge (part of)	16	...	...	2	9	2	3	7	3	15	...	1	4	1	3	6
Fountain place, west	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fowler terrace	11	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Freer street	13	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	1	6	1	...	1	...	1	3
Freer street terrace	9	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	6	3	...	...	...	1	2
Gibson terrace	21	...	4	8	2	1	2	2	2	7	2	...	...	...	1	4
Gilmore park . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gilmore park lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grove place, upper	6	...	2	3	...	1	...	4	3	8	...	...	1	...	2	5
Grove street (part of)	7	...	2	1	3	...	4	2	4	10	2	...	...	1	2	5
Grove terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harrison road (part of)	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lewis terrace	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Maclaren terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Morrison street (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murdoch terrace	42	...	6	1	4	5	4	2	5	16	2	...	...	2	4	8
Northcote street	8	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Orwell place	15	...	...	9	2	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Orwell terrace	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond terrace	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ritchie place	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	5	1	...	...	...	1	3
Springwell place	21	...	1	8	2	3	1	2	4	10	...	...	...	...	4	6
Tay street	3	...	...	2	3	1	...	4	...	5	...	...	2	2	...	1
Walker terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Washington cottages	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Washington lane	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington street	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Watson crescent	36	...	5	8	7	2	1	9	3	15	1	...	3	1	...	10
West end place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West park place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yeaman place	18	...	2	1	7	1	3	6	1	11	1	...	1	1	2	6
Union canal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GEORGE SQUARE WARD—NO. XIV.

Archibald place	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Belfrage lane, Lauriston place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boroughloch square	8	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bristo place (part of) . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bristo street (part of)	18	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	3	5
Brougham place	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Brougham street	8	...	1	...	2	2	...	4	3	9	...	...	3	...	...	6
Brown's place, Vennel	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buccleuch pend . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buccleuch place	8	...	...	3	1	2	1	1	6	10	1	1	...	...	2	6
Buccleuch street	56	...	1	2	3	5	2	7	9	23	1	...	2	...	2	18
Buccleuch terrace	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2
Candlemaker row (part of)	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	5	...	...	1	...	3	1
Causewayside (part of)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chalmers street	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

GEORGE SQUARE WARD—NO. XIV.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				AGES.				DEATHS.						
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.	TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	DISEASES.			
													Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
												Phthisis.	Other Forms.			
Chapel street	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charles street	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Clerk street (part of)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	4
Clerk street, south (part of)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cowgatehead	1	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
Crichton street	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Crosscauseway, west	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Drumdryan street	13	...	3	1	...	2	1	6	3	12	1	...	...	...	2	9
Earl Grey street	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Forrest hill	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Forrest road	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	1
Fountainbridge (part of)	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	4
General's entry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George square	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George square lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gifford park	16	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	10	1	...	...	...	1	8
Gilmore place (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gilmore place, lower (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glen street	16	...	2	5	1	2	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Glengyle terrace	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	1	...	...	5
Graham street	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Grassmarket (part of)	13	...	...	1	33	1	4	10	11	26	2	...	8	...	4	12
Gray's court	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Greyfriars place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heriot bridge	12	...	...	...	2	4	2	1	1	8	1	1	...	...	...	6
Heriot place	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Heriot place lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High riggs	12	...	...	1	4	2	...	6	6	14	...	...	1	...	8	5
Home street	15	...	...	5	...	1	1	3	1	6	2	...	1	...	1	2
Hope park crescent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Hope park square	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hope park terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hopetoun court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hunter's close, Grassmarket	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Keir street	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lady Lawson street (part of)	10	...	...	4	2	4	2	2	2	10	2	...	1	...	3	4
Lauriston gardens	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	2	7	...	...	1	1	...	5
Lauriston lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lauriston park	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lauriston place	23	...	3	6	7	3	4	7	12	26	2	1	4	3	3	13
Lauriston street	10	...	...	1	2	...	4	4	3	11	1	...	...	...	2	8
Lauriston terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leven street (part of)	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leven terrace	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	3
Lochrin buildings	5	...	...	1	2	1	...	4	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	5
Lochrin place	8	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lochrin terrace	9	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
Lonsdale terrace . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	6	8	...	...	...	...	1	7
Marshall street (part of)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Nicolson square (part of) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicolson street (part of)	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
Nicolson street, west	11	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Panmure place	18	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	2	4
Park place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponton street	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Potterrow (part of)	10	...	...	...	3	2	2	2	2	8	2	...	...	1	1	4
Preston street, west (part of)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	1	...	1	3
Quarry close . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reikie's court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riego street	16	...	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	5	2	...	1	...	2	...
St Patrick square (part of)	10	...	...	1	2	...	2	4	...	6	2	...	...	1	1	2
Simpson's court, Potterrow	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Summerhall . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
Summerhall square . . . . .	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tarvit street	6	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	1	...	...	5

GEORGE SQUARE WARD—NO. XIV.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				AGES.				DEATHS.						
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.	TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.	Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
													Phthisis.	Other Forms.		
Teviot place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Thornybauk	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tollcross, west	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valleyfield street	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	1	..	1	3
Vennel	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Walker's pend, Fountainbridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warden's close	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wemyss terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
West port (part of)	21	...	...	1	8	1	2	2	3	8	...	...	...	...	2	6
Windmill lane	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Windmill lane court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windmill street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Brigade Home . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Catherine's Convent . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Royal Infirmary . . . . .	...	1	3	11	2	...	...	27	8	35	...	...	2	...	3	19
Royal Maternity Hospital	23	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chalmers Hospital . . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Salvation Army Shelter, Vennel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nursing Home . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

ST LEONARD'S WARD—NO. XV.

Adam street, east (part of)	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adam street, west (part of)	6	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Arthur place, east	26	...	...	1	8	6	5	3	3	17	...	...	2	...	6	9
Arthur place, middle	14	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1
Arthur place, west	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Arthur street	29	...	1	1	7	5	3	8	4	20	...	...	1	...	7	12
Beaumont place	14	...	1	...	2	1	...	4	1	6	...	...	1	1	...	4
Begrie's entry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bernard terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brown street	11	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	5	1	...	1	1	...	2
Brown street lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carnegie street	23	...	...	1	9	2	1	6	2	11	1	...	2	1	3	4
Christie's entry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk street (part of)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
Clerk street, south (part of)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cowan's close	3	...	...	...	1	3	2	3	2	10	3	...	1	1	2	3
Crosscauseway, east	18	...	...	...	10	1	...	3	3	7	...	...	2	...	2	3
Dalkeith road (part of)	5	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dalrymple place	15	...	...	...	5	2	4	3	1	10	1	...	...	...	3	6
Davie street	5	...	1	...	5	3	1	3	1	8	1	...	1	1	1	4
Dumbiedykes road (part of)	43	...	...	2	5	7	...	9	4	20	...	...	2	...	2	16
Dumbiedykes road, back land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forbes street	19	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	4
Gibb's entry	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gilmour street	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	2
Haddon's court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardwell close	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Henry place	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Henry street	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heriot mount	19	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	3
Hill place (part of)	15	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Howden street	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lamb's close	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Lutton place	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	2	7	...	...	1	...	1	5
Montague street	8	...	2	4	6	3	...	5	4	12	...	1	1	...	1	9
Murray street	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicolson street (part of)	17	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	3
Oakfield court	5	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4

ST LEONARD'S WARD—NO. XV.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				DEATHS.											
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	AGES.				TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.	DISEASES.			Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
						Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.				Tuberculous Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Forms.		
Oxford street	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Park road . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parkside street	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	2
Parkside terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pleasance (part of)	37	...	1	3	5	4	3	6	5	18	2	...	...	2	3	11
Pleasance court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preston street, east (part of)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Prince Albert buildings	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Prospect place	5	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	4	2	...	1	...	1	...
Prospect street	16	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	1	6	2	...	...	...	1	3
Prospect terrace	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rankeillor street	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	1	5
Richmond court	8	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	3	2
Richmond lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond pend . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond place	12	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	2	7	1	...	...	...	2	4
Richmond street, east	5	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	1
Richmond street, north	28	...	...	...	...	7	1	4	5	17	...	2	1	...	5	9
Richmond street, south	16	...	...	1	3	1	2	2	7	12	2	...	...	...	1	9
Richmond street, west	12	...	1	1	2	3	...	6	4	13	1	...	1	1	...	10	
St John's hill (part of)	9	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
St John's square	5	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	3	5	1	...	...	...	1	3
St Leonard's bank	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	1	1	3
St Leonard's hill	27	...	...	3	3	2	1	5	3	11	1	...	1	...	2	7
St Leonard's hill terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Leonard's lane	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	2	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	5
St Leonard's street	35	...	1	2	10	2	1	8	6	17	...	...	2	...	2	13
St Patrick square (part of)	11	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	6	1	...	1	...	...	4
St Patrick street (part of)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salisbury square	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Salisbury street	11	...	...	...	3	2	...	3	5	10	...	1	1	...	...	8
Simon square	6	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	2
Spittalfield crescent	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union court . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vieweraig row, lower	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	4
Vieweraig row, upper	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deaconess Hospital . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PORTOBELLO WARD—NO. XVI.

Abercorn cottages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abercorn gardens . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abercorn terrace	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Adelphi place	9	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	2
Argyle crescent	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Argyle place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ashton villas . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Baileyfield road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baronscourt road . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baronscourt terrace	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bath place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bath street	11	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bath street lane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baxter's place . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bedford terrace . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellfield	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellfield lane	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berry's square . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bridge street	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bridge street lane	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brighton crescent, east	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	2

PORTOBELLO WARD—NO. XVI.—*Continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	BIRTHS.	NOTIFICATIONS.				AGES.				DEATHS.						
		Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-60.	Over 60 years.	TOTAL.	Zymotic.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.	DISEASES.			
													Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory System.	Other Causes.
													Phthisis.	Other Forms.		
Brighton crescent, west	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brighton place	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
Brunstane gardens	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	1
Brunstane mill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brunstane road	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	2
Burnhouse and dairy	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clifton terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Craigentinny estate and meadows	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cranston's land	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dalkeith street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dickson's park	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duddingston crescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duddingston Park	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Duddingston	14	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	4	11	...	...	...	...	3	8
Duddingston, easter	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Duddingston, wester	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durham road	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastfield	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	2
Elcho terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Esplanade terrace	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ferguson's place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fishwives' causeway	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
Grove lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henderson row	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
High street	71	...	5	6	7	12	4	9	7	32	5	1	5	2	1	18
Hope lane	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hope street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inchview terrace	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
James street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
John street	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
John street lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joppa, lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joppa park	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Joppa road	8	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	4	11	1	...	...	...	2	8
Joppa saltpans	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Joppa terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's road	25	...	2	6	3	3	...	6	...	9	2	...	2	...	...	5
Laing terrace	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lee crescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Livingstone place	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	...	5	...	2	1	...	1	1
Marionville Road	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Magdalene bridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryfield	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Melville street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mentone avenue	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	2
Milton road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milton terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moirra terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montebello	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Morrison place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morton street, Joppa	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Morton street, south	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munro place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niddrie road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northfield place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northfield farm cottages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Park avenue	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Parkside villas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piersfield grove	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piersfield place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

St Andrew's home

